REGISTERED No. 1—1875

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,224.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 3 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander F. M Burke, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th June at 2 P.M.

June 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	19	Leaves Madras	2
„ Carwar	21	„ Cochin	3
„ Nurrakel	24	„ Visagapatam	5
„ Alleppy	26	„ Bimlipatam	6
„ Tuticorin	28	„ Coconada	8
„ Colombo	29	„ Gopalpore	9
„ Galle	29	„ Pondicherry	10
„ Negapatam	30	Arrives CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on the 1st or 2nd proximo, to be forwarded by transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also, for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontiniak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. BURMAH, 1,851 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June 1875, at 4 P.M.

June 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves BUSREH	12
„ Kurrachee	27	„ Fao	14
„ Guadur	29	„ Bushire	15
„ Jask	July 1	„ Linga	18
„ Bunder Abbas	2	„ Bunder Abbas	20
„ Linga	4	„ Muscat	22
„ Bushire	6	„ Kurrachee	27
„ Fao	8	Arrive BOMBAY	30
Arrive BUSREH	9		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M.

The S.S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th June 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. BURMAH, 1081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY GENOA, and on the 15th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food
Suez	36	23	6	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Childre not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE following powerful Steamers will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

	Tons.	H.P.	
EUROPA	2,277	424	Nominal, about 10th July.
CALEDONIA	3,125	424	„ 10th August.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and exceptionally good accommodation for Second-class Passengers, and each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The Steamers will receive quick despatch and may be depended on to make good passages.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 550	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 250	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

11th June, 1875. Agents.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

Mr. E. MANOCKJEE is respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Port.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson.	3723	450	18th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2383	400	25th—Suez, &c.
				July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.
KAISHNAH	G. J. Babot	2979	450	9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	2478	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2179	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th June 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 28th June 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,982 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying Mail's Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 25th June 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th June 1875.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT THE 20TH INSTANT.

THE fine Steamer COROMANDEL, 1,929 Tons, John D. Mary, Commander, will be despatched as above.

This Steamer is favorably known in the East India Trade, for which she was specially designed, having her Cabins and Saloon on Upper Deck.

PASSAGE MONEY..... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 25TH JUNE.

THE Fine S. S. GUY MANNERING, 2,8 2 Tons Gross, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior First and Second Class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE are as follows:—

1st CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£50
2ND Do. Ditto	£30
1st CLASS TO SUEZ	£20

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

KING, KING & Co., Passenger Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLE! BILLIARD TABLE!

Will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., at their rooms, on MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M.

A first-class full-sized mahogany slate Billiard Table, complete and in excellent order, with a set of Billiard and Pool balls, cues, rests, marking and pool boards, rules, lamp, cue stand, &c., by J. McCarthy, 29, Smith Street, Northampton Square, London, with packing cases. The table is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, best electro-plated 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12 light hanging argand lust-re by Tucker and Nash, table and wall lamps, 5, 6, 10, 12, and 15 light chandeliers by Nash, 1, 2 and 3 light wall shades, 1, 2 and 3 light table candlesticks, globe lustres, very handsome frosted glass hall lamps, polished pier glasses in gilt frames, richly gilt large size pier tables with marble tops and glasses, handsome organs, walnut and couches of various sizes and with spring seats, musical pictures, real Bohemian glass flower vases, 8 and 15 days gilt clocks with domes and stands, a richly chased large size draw ng room velvet carpet made to order, drawing room Brussels carpets of selected patterns, a full-sized mahogany grand square piano by John Broadwood and Sons, figure, table ornaments, handsomely carved and French polished furniture, large size oil paintings, pictures rich cut glassware, best plated and porcelain wares, cutlery valuable books, hangers, brackets and chairs, China garden seats, plants, &c., &c., at No. 32, Tardeo, near the Police Chowkey.

On THURSDAY, the 24th, FRIDAY, the 25th, and SATURDAY, the 26th days of June, instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M. precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 32, Tardeo, the abovementioned very valuable and costly household furniture, &c., of a Parsee Gentleman.

Catalogues will be printed and the above will be on view 6 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th June 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the arrival of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE KHAMGAON (STATE) RAILWAY.

It is hereby notified that, under instructions from Government, the Khamgaon (State) Railway will be CLOSED on and after the 1st July next, until further notice.

Trains will therefore NOT RUN between KHAMGAON and the JALAMB STATION of the G. I. P. Railway, after the 30th instant; and, on and after the 1st July next, all notices as to local and through booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic will as far as they relate to the line between Jalamb and Khamgaon, be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1875.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Simson's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of July, 1875, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of PASSING the FINAL ACCOUNT of the Liquidator showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and for CLOSING the LIQUIDATION.

દયાલ રતનજી.

i. e. DAYAL RUTONSEY, Liquidator.

Bombay, 15th June 1875.

THE MANDVIE SPINNING, WEAVING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIRD AN DFINAL CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD and FINAL CALL of Rs. 250 PER SHARE on the Shares of the above Company has THIS DAY been made PAYABLE at the NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, Limited, on or before the 15th day of July 1875. Interest at the rate of 9per cent. per annum will be allowed on the amount of calls paid in before the aforesaid date, and interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of said calls not paid on or before the above mentioned date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

No 26, Shamaljee Hassajee Street, Bombay, 12th June 1875.

CHOICE SELECTED WINES ON COMMISSION SALE.

CHAMPAGNES.

FROM PERINET & FILS, REIMS.

Gold Foil, Dry	Rs. 30
White Dry Sillery	„ 33
Carte Blanche	„ 45

FROM A. COLLIN, CHALONS.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 30
Cabinet, very superior	„ 36

CLARETS.

DIRECT FROM G. PRELLER & Co, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien Medoc	Rs. 8
Claristoy	„ 10
Larmont	„ 12
Chabla & Haut Barsac	„ 15

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped ..... Rs. 24 per dozen.
L. BECHADE'S Superior & pure COGNAC ... „ 18 per do.
BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS in splendid condition.....Rs. 3-8 annas per doz.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., RAMPART ROW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer PERSIA, Captain Musello, arrived in Harbour yesterday evening, are hereby REQUESTED TO SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, without delay.

All CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino S. N. Company.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE COMPANY'S COTTON SIDINGS AT COLABA.

Notice is hereby given, that after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., and during the MONSOON, COTTON brought into BOMBAY, WILL NOT BE CONVEYED by rail to this Company's SIDINGS at COLABA, but will be delivered to Consignees at either Boree Bunder or the Port Trust Sidings.

DUE NOTICE will be given of the RE-OPENING of the SIDINGS at Colaba after the close of the Monsoon.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1875.

BADHAM AND CO.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX, &c.

TO these DEPARTMENTS we give our SPECIAL ATTENTION, and only import of the best Manufactures.

	Inches.	Rs. a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, best Japanned Canvas, Iron bound, recommended for rough wear, the correct cabin height	30	43 0
	33	45 0
	36	48 0
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS, best Japanned Canvas, fitted with appliances for holding Dresses, Bonnets, and other light articles, with Moocca Locks and Fastenings, iron bound, Patent Brass Locks	30	60 0
BEST TAN CANVAS, fitted as above	33	50 0
	36	55 0
PORTMANTEAUX for RAILWAY TRAVELLING wide and flat, to fit under seat, best Buff Leather, with strong Brass Locks, Morocco Pocket for Papers, and Shirt Case.	20	23 0
	22	24 0
	24	25 0
	28	28 0
RAILWAY FOLDING PORTMANTEAUX, made of the Best Sole Leather, with Brass Tumbler Locks, Shirt Case, and Morocco leather Pocket for Papers, a most durable article	27	50 0
	30	53 0
	33	65 0
RAILWAY EXPANDING TOP, made from best sole Leather, Bound Edges, strong brass locks, Shirt Case, and Morocco pocket for Papers	30	63 0
	33	68 0
CABIN BAGS, made of best Japanned Canvas, a most convenient Bag for a Sea Journey, opening at the Top, full size, with Linen Tray, Strong Brass Lock Edges bound, Brass, well recommended for rough wear	22	35 0
	24	39 0
GLADSTONE BAG is one of the best ever invented for Travellers. When not full it collapses, thereby saving it great room, whether in ordinary bags, cannot be avoided; made of the best Hide Leather, with straps outside for Coat, &c.	18	35 0
	20	40 0
	22	45 0
GLADSTONE BAG, made Brown Tanned Canvas Expanding, Good Brass Spring Lock, and Morocco Leather Pocket for Papers, a most durable article	18	24 8
	20	26 8
	22	28 8
BLACK HIDE Square-mouth Bags, Lined throughout with Brown Holland, Strong Handles and Patent Locks; recommended for rough District wear	18	35 0
BRIEF BAGS, opening wide at Top, Lined throughout with Leather, Spring Lock, made of best Black Hide Leather, well sewn	14	16 0
	16	18 8
	18	22 8
MERCANTILE BAGS, Best Hide Leather, Lined throughout with Leather with Double Lock	14	16 0
	16	18 8
FANCY CARPET BAGS, Leather Handles, very strong	18	22 8
		4 0
COURIER OR MONEY BAGS, best Tan Canvas, with Shoulder Strap passing under bottom, Pocket outside for Paper, &c.	7	10 8
	8	11 8
	9	12 8
	10	14 8
	11	15 8
A large and well assorted stock of Ladies' CARRIAGE BAGS, Black Hide and Morocco	From 18 to 22	18 0 to 25 0
SOILED LINEN BAGS, made of strong Sail Canvas, iron Frames, Copper riveted, Strong Leather Handles and Locks, just for a sea journey will be found invaluable		5 8
		6 8
GENT'S RUSSIA LEATHER DRESSING BAGS, fitted with the latest improvements, Pocket outside, E. P. Mountings		80 0
LADIES' CARRIAGE BAGS, Moocca Leather, fitted complete, lined throughout with Silk Pocket outside and Patent Lock		65 0
GLADSTONE BAGS, best Black Hide, elegantly fitted. The advantage of this Bag is all the fittings are in the centre, leaving it clear for the reception of wearing apparel on both sides	13	135 0
	20	141 0
	22	155 0
GENT'S RUSSIA LEATHER DRESSING CASES, fitted complete, very portable		16 8 to 30 0
GENT'S TRAVELLING WRITING Cases, fitted complete	Each	12 0 to 16 0
MONEY BELTS, made of the best Tan Canvas, strongly sewn. These we recommend for Overland Passengers	Each	2 8
MONEY BELTS, made of the best Bridle Leather, very strong, highly recommended to Overland Passengers and for Mofussil work	Each	3 8
MONEY BELTS, best Horse Girth with Leather Pockets strongly sewn on	Each	6 8
HAT CASES, Best Basil Leather, Lined throughout with Scarlet Velvet, moveable fittings, and fitted with good brass Locks	Each	10 8
HAT CASES, Tan Canvas, Leather Bound, very strong, Waterproof; the Fittings are moveable, so that it can be used for Helmets. With brass Locks and Lever Lock	Each	18 0
LADIES' AIR-TIGHT DRESS BOXES, TRUNK SIDE. These will be found invaluable to Ladies travelling during the rains. Strongly finished with Brass Bolts and Lever Locks	26	33 0
	28	36 0
WOODEN CASES to fit the above	each	5 8
AIR-TIGHT CASES for Officer's Uniform or Dress Suits, made of the Best Blocked Tin, Brass Bolts, with strong Lever Lock	26	22 0
JAPANNED BOXES for Holding Regulation Helmet and Forage Cap		10 0
BOXES COVERED Morocco to Hold 20 and 30 Sovereigns	From	4 8 to 6 8
PIGSKIN PURSES very strong		1 12
REAL RUSSIA LEATHER PURSES	From	3 8 to 5 0

TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEAR CUBS, 5 months old, and very tame, to be disposed of by "F. P." care of GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

SURGEON required for Canal Steamer sailing for Liverpool about 22nd inst. Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

FOR SALE, a PIANO, by Collard and Collard, in excellent order, Rs. 350. W. ADAMS, Metal Mart, Byculla.

WANTED, a situation as Superintendent, Supervisor, or Clerk of Works. The applicant is thoroughly conversant with the construction of Engineering works, a good practical Mechanic, and well versed in Hindoostance. Salary no object. Address, B.J., care of Station Master, E.I.R., Jubbulpoor.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

FOR SALE.—VIENNA BEER just arrived per Steamer MEMPH. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1875.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frands	...	...Rs.	14 per dos. qts
Vray Canon	...	... „	18 „
Chateau Leoville	...	... „	22 „
Chateau Lafite	...	... „	26 „ „
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	...	... „	15 „ „
Liebfraumilch	...	... „	20 „ „
Marcobrauner	...	... „	25 „ „
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.			

Just Landed.

2ND COOPER & Co.'s BEER, Rs. 3-0 per dozen quarts.
Do. do. „ 3-0 „ pints.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

SUPERIOR BRANDIES.

THE large reserves held at Cognac enable us to offer our FINE MATURED SPIRITS at the following low rates for cash:—

	Per Doz.
Fine Old Pale Cognac ... Rs.	27 0
Old Pale Cognac ..... „	24 0
Pale Cognac ..... „	20 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GINGER BRANDY,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition,

By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomach tonic.

("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles. No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

WANTED.

WANTED, a NEW or SECOND HAND H. P. ENGINE, Horizontal preferred, with or without Boiler. Cylinder 15 inches, Strokes 2ft. Apply, stating price, to "A. O,"

Bombay, 16th June 1875.

NOTICES.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.

THESE SEALS are now supplied through Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart-Row, Bombay. Seals with moveable Dates, adapted for 10 or more years, at an extra cost.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons INDEBTED to, or having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain A. F. MAISHALL, 68th Regiment, L. I., and Asst. Q. M. General N. D. A., accompanied to communicate with the President of Committee of Adjustment, Ahmedabad, within one months from this date.

J. R. STRUIT, Major,
3rd Regt., N. L. I.

15th June, 1875.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at noon, the Transport Screw Barge NIGOU, now lying on the Hydraulic Lift Pontoon at Hog Island. Burthen in Tons 110, Length 90 feet, Breadth 20 feet and Depth 6½ feet. Draft with 60 Tons Cargo 4½ feet, without Cargo 2½ feet. Was built in Bombay in 1868 of Iron with Teak Decks, and fitted with condensing Twin-Screw Engines of 19 Horse Power nominal, collectively with one Tubular Boiler made by Laidlay of London. She underwent extensive repairs in the year 1871, and had a new Boiler in 1870.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by the Resident Transport Officer. A Deposit of 10 per cent to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by the Resident Transport Officer, after-wh-n the Deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel re-sold for the benefit of the State.

For List of Stores and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

GEO. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 5th June 1875.

PRICE—Rs. 4-12-0.

Just Published, Second Edition,

THE

SAILOR'S POCKET BOOK.

A COLLECTION OF

PRACTICAL RULES, NOTES, AND TABLES.

For the use of the Royal Navy, the Mercantile Marine, and Yacht Squadrons.

By Commander F. G. D. BEDFORD, R.N., H. M. S. AGINCOURT,

WITH CHARTS, ILLUSTRATIONS AND INDEX.

"This is specially recommended as a most Valuable Book for all connected with the Sea. The First Edition was very quickly sold out.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING

BY

MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY]

CAPTAIN HOGG,

Cadre 2nd Bombay Cavalry and Adjutant Poona Horse. May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watch Repairs and Jewellery sent Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee. Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS

CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	„ 95
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Cases	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	„ 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	„ 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Williamsaitic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen

Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, opposite Graham's Building.

Established 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,	6s. 2d. per oz.	£9	5 0
Ditto, ditto Queen's do.	6s. 6d. „	6	3 4
FIDDLE PATTERN.			
12 Table Spoons	30 ozs. at 6s. 2d.	£9	5 0
12 Dessert ditto	20 „ 6s. 2d.	6	3 4
12 Table Forks	30 „ 6s. 2d.	9	5 0
12 Dessert ditto	20 „ 6s. 2d.	6	3 4
12 Gravy Spoons	10 „ 6s. 2d.	3	1 8
1 Soup Ladle	9 „ 6s. 2d.	2	15 8
4 Sauce ditto	10 „ 6s. 8d.	3	6 8
4 Salt Spoons		1	2 0
12 Tea ditto	10 „ 6s. 8d.	3	6 8
1 pair Sugar Tongs		0	15 0
		£45	4 2

A Pamphlet illustrated with 200 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now Land at Bombay, and by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PEN.

Sold by Dealers all throughout the World

SHERRIES IN WOOD.

THE dem

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16TH JUNE, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed as it opened, quiet but steady, sales 10,000 bales, spot prices unchanged. Arrivals, according to Reuter's quotation of 5 9/16d. for Good Fair Dhollera, May-June shipment, via Cape, are also unaltered.

This morning's market opened dull: probable sales 8,000 bales; imports 6,000.

From New York yesterday's telegram reports Mid Uplands at 15¼ cents, a decline of ⅛; futures ⅛ lower. The crop figures are:—

	1875	1874	1873
Yesterday's receipts	2,000	1,600	4,000
" Four days'	6,000	6,300	12,000

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were still dull, quotations being unchanged except for 40s. Mule Twist which is given at 1s., a decline of ¼d per lb.

In General Produce there was no change yesterday.

Consols this morning are quoted at 93, a decline of ⅛, French Rentes unchanged at 103f. Bar Silver is still at 55 3/4 per oz.

From a Reuter's telegram of to-day's date we learn of the suspension of Messrs. Alexander Collie and Company, of London and Manchester, with liabilities amounting, it is said, to three millions sterling. The firm was well known as one of the leading houses in the Manchester Piece Goods trade, and from the extent of their transactions, the effect cannot fail to be very widely felt, not only at home but in India and China as they were large shippers to these markets. The cause of the suspension, in the absence of particulars, can only be guessed at, but in all probability it may be put down to heavy losses in the Piece Goods of late years, and the Liverpool and Manchester markets will probably be unfavorably effected for a time, as the event will be accepted as indicating an unsound state of trade.

We also hear to-day of the stoppage of Messrs. Shand and Co's a well known and old established firm of Madras and Colombo; but nothing has yet become public as to the extent and nature of their liabilities.

Private telegrams of this afternoon from Calcutta report that the tenders for the New Loan have resulted in allotments of 91 per cent of the applications at Rs. 102, the remaining 9 per cent. being over that rate receive in full. The Government minimum was fixed at par. From the particulars received the Banks appear to have taken but a small proportion, the bulk having gone into private hands, and it is argued from this that the effect on the market will be of an adverse character. There has been nothing doing in paper to-day pending advice of the allotments, and as the average rate is about what was generally expected, the market is not likely to move much in consequence. The difference between this and the loan of a similar amount issued last year is very marked. Then, with cheap money and an absolute dearth of good investments, Rs. 102-10 2 only received ¼ per cent., and within a week from the time of allotment prices had advanced 3 per cent. Now, on the contrary, money is extremely dear for the time of year, and the fall in the value of Silver is necessarily exercising a depressing effect on all rupee securities, so that under the circumstances the result is almost as favourable as could have been expected, although possibly better might have been done had the date of issue been fixed a month later.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has again been next to nothing doing, both sellers and buyers having shown a disposition to wait advice of the Council drafts in London to-day. We make no change in rates which we quote as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand		Is. 9 9-16d.	per rupee
Do	6 months' sight	Is. 10¼.	"
Credits	3 do	Is. 10 1-32d.	"
Documents	3 do	Is. 10 1-16d.	"

On Calcutta we do not hear of any actual business and quotations accordingly are nominally unchanged.

The SHARE MARKET continues strong especially for Spinning and Weaving scrip which has again advanced considerably. Press shares are also tending upwards, but in other descriptions there is no change although there are few sellers.

COTTON has scarcely been dealt in to-day owing to the unfavourable state of the weather and prices are unaltered. Receipts yesterday were 2,127 bales, making 17,555 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS for the same reason are very dull. Steamers may be quoted at £2 7 6 to £2-10, Iron ships £2, Wooden ships £1-15 to £1 17 6 per ton.

In PIECE GOODS there is nothing doing but holders are not pressing sales at present currencies, showing, as they do, a considerable loss on Manchester prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	12 xd
12,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	30 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	745½
8,333	1,500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
80,000	25	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	275
40,000	2814	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	125 xd.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	160
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	115
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

PRESS COMPANIES.

12K	5,000	2,500	200pc.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,200 xd
200	200	1,100	60 do	Albert Co, Kurrachee	715
100	50	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	650
20	1,000	20000	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
15K	14,000	11,000	2 0pa	Apollo Press Co	4,400
125	1,000	all	...	Bellary	715
1,000	100	all	60p.c.	Bombay Press Co (New)	575
200	2,000	all	200pc.	Bombay Press Co	1,400
200	500	all	50p.c.	Do New	350
1,000	100	all	95 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	140
600	1,500	all	100p.c	Darwar Company	950
230	250	all	Nil	Cocanada Press Co	130
500	1,250	all	175pc.	Colaba Press Co	4,400
500	200	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
300	2,500	all	200	Fort Press Co	2,050
200	2,000	2,000	15 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co	300
600	1,000	all	175p.c.	Colaba Press Co	4,400
600	500	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
300	2,500	all	200	Fort Press Co	2,050
200	2,000	2,000	15 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co	300
1150	...	1,40	105 p.c	Imperial Press Co	400
3125	400	320	60 p.c	Mofussil Press & Co	375
600	2,000	800	...	Nicol Press Mangal Co	1,500
120	...	1,50	250 p.c	Princess Wales Press	1,100
2	578	all	100 p.c	Princess Co	580
400	50	75	135 p.c	Scinde Press Co	475
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	800
1 0	250	all	12½ p.c	Tat. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
480	1,000	...	100p.c	Vellkat's United Press Co	975

Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,400
800	5,000	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,975
300	2,000	5 0	...	Bhowanigur M. & F. Co	1,200
800	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,150
24	150	120	10	Broach Mills	100
1,000	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	800
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.c	Dharamsey Spinning	1,325
1,500	1,25	all	100 p.c	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,000
1,400	1,000	all	100 p.c	Great Eastern	1,125
700	1,000	all	60 p	Hindustan S. & W. Co	1,000
700	1,000	all	100 p	Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,150
...	...	80	...	Khandelah Spinning	1,1 0
3,0	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,000
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	190
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1100
5,000	1,000	all	120 p.c	Mazagon Spinning	1,125
4,000	625	all	80p.c	Oriental	705
400	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.c	Soonderdas Spinning	1,115
500	1,000	25	3150 p.	Do. Do. 1/4 share	276

Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	6	Colaba Land Co	1,225
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	117
1,750	2,000	2,000	30 p.	Mazagon Land	775
6,000	1,400	all	15p.c	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	175

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	132	118 9 16	5 p.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated	231
.....	420	103 14	do	Ahmedabad Extension	126
.....	47	65 7	do	Do. New £10 Shares	72
.....	20	21 12	do	Ditto	22
.....	176	1,00	do	Ditto	1,0
.....	141	100 15	do	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,0
.....	...	...	do	Do. New £10 Shares	2,0

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	140 p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,635
1,50	50	all	13 p.c	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	500	250	10 p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,15	700	100	8 p.ct	Malabar Company Ld	100
4,00	50	all	4 p.ct	Mechanics' Build'g Co	18
1,250	5 00	all	20 pa.	Preacher & Co	190 xd
.....	250	all	40 pc	Patent Slip	25

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date Dissolution		
.....	98	191	...	Bank of China
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.

11 Robert Kerr ..... Allen ..... Liverpool, Feb 25.
Ceferina ..... Jones ..... Liverpool, Feb 28.
12 South Carolina ..... Hansen ..... Dundee, Feb 6.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.

12 Ava (s) .... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

June.

11 Glenroy .... Calcutta.
Arundel .... Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April.

12 Devonhurst, s., McN.bb, from London
26 Kwang Tung, R M, S, Powell, from Muccalla
26 Vulture, H M G, boat, Brooks, from Muccalla
May 12 Rowena ship, Bolton, Liverpool.
21 Glide, barque, ... from Boston
June 1 Proteo, schooner, Fortelin, from Genoa
1 Leon, ss, Bolligni, from Liverpool
2 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from London
2 Woodlands, ss, Page, from Bassein
2 Potomac, ss, London, from Bombay
3 Karang, ss, Kettel, from Gravesend
3 Thibet, ss, Keeler, from Calcutta
5 Bojan, R S F, Boyle, from Suez
5 Burmese, ss, Lack, from Malta F O
5 Koina, ss, Morrison, from Bombay
6 Hoogly, ss, Gauvain, from China
6 Dwarkanad, ss, Mc Nab, to China
7 Boadicea, ss, Smith, to Marseilles
8 Geelong, ss, Fraser, from Bombay
8 Crusoe F T, ss, Joullie, from Toulon
8 Godavery, ss, Mortemard, from Mauritius
8 Arthur, ss, Mitchell, from Bombay

DEPARTURES

2 Leon, ss, Bolligni, to Manilla
2 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to Bombay
3 Woodham, ss, Page, to Portsall F O
3 Potomac, ss, London, to Marseilles
3 Karang, ss, Kettel, to Batavia
5 Thibet, ss, Eastle, to Suez
5 Burmese, ss, Lack, to Malta F O
6 Hoogly, ss, Gauvain, to China
6 Dwarkanad, ss, Mc Nabb, to China
7 Boadicea, ss, Smith, to Marseilles
8 Geelong, ss, Fraser, to Suez
9 Arthur, ss, Mitchell, to Liverpool

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Kwang Tung, R M, ss, Powell, from Muccalla
Vulture, H M G, boat, Brooks, from Muccalla
Rowena, ship, Bolton, from Liverpool
Glide, Barque, ... from Boston
Proteo, schooner, Portello, from Genoa
Bojan, R S F, Boyle, from Suez
Koina, ss, Morrison from Bombay
Crusoe F T, ss, Joullie, from Toulon
Godavery, ss, Mortemard, from Mauritius

DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Guy Mannering s, 15 cases tobacco, Jacob Sawoo and Co; 25 barels sulphur, Keelubhay Hurackhund.
Atalanta s, 1 case tobacco, Cullick Nanoo and Co,

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel s, 5 hgds, portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Cathay s, 2 cases saffron, Framjee D. Wadia and Co.
Bokhara s, 25 cases mascuffe, C. Bonnerjeelle and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Trimacha s, 1 case ink, Peel Cassels and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 25 cases brandy, C. E. Mitchell and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Arcturus s, 50 tins rock oil, C. Zecrerine.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Richmond, 3 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.
Dreadnought, 10 bales cotton, Vulubdass Manekund.
Ashgrove, 30 bales cotton, The L A and A Co.
Blenheim s, 150 bales wool, Finlay Scotts and Co; 63 bales wool, Govindjee Canjee; 61 bales cotton, S L Macughten.
Cumeria, 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Guy Mannering s, 125 bales wool, Nurseo Khatoo; 100 bales wool, Harridass Gangjee; 100 bales cotton, Callianjee Pitamber; 120 bales cotton, Tricomjee Nanoolass; 75 bales cotton, Govindram Dawrkadass.
Coromandel s, 48 bales cotton, Tackersee Gopall; 1 bale cotton, Govindjee Govindjee; 2 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Camdoc s, 1 bale cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 1000 cwts cocoanuts indicus, Moorarjee Natha.

FOR LONDON.

Lombardy s, 258 bags coffee, 55 bales coir yarn, 13 bales carpets, and 1 bale skins, P and O Co; 18 bundles E teeth, Goolamhoosein Currimbhoy; 20 bundles E teeth, Abdoolramon Ahmed; 22 bundles E teeth, Suckoor Futtayhoy; 22 bundles E teeth, Surjff Durvesh; 18 bundles F teeth, Allybhoy Mahamedjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Lombardy s, 204 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s, 24 packages cloves, Volkart Brothers; 60 bales twist, Mooljee Jethu and Co; 84 bales cotton yarn, Forbes and Co; 59 bales cotton, Rhanji Nowrolli and Co; 21 bales cotton, Hajee Momed, Abdool Khaluck.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 15.

Macdonald, Captain, Madras 107th Regt, on sick leave, from Secundrabad.
Christie, Lieut, Madras 107 th Regt, on sick leave, from Secundrabad.
Batson Lieut, Madras 107th Regt, on sick leave, from Secundrabad.

JUNE 16.

Cook Surg. Major, Bombay Med. Dept., on leave, from Matheran.
Section, Major, Bombay Act Qr Mr Genl, on leave, from Mahableshwar.
Pedley, Lieut Col, Madras 3rd Regt. Hyd Cont, on leave, from Matheran.
Burge, Lieut, Madras 107th Regt, on furlough, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 16.

Candy, Lieut, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona
Lyons, Barrack Master, Bombay Barrack Department on duty, to Kurrachee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 12)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Hon' B H Ellis, H M has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot, K C S I, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India. Sir A J Arbuthnot has this day, under the usual salute, taken his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

An extension of four months leave on medical certificate has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India to Mr G S Park, of the Bengal Civil Service.

Mr M McLeod, Asst Dist Supt of Police in British Burma, to be Dist Supt of Police of the 5th grade in the Dist of Thonkwa in the Pegu Division.

Mr W N Porter is confirmed in the appointment of Asst Supdt of Police, vice Mr McLeod.

Mr J N Homfray, Extra Asst Supdt, Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained three months privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

An extension of six months leave on medical certificate has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India to the Revd G G Gillan, an Asst Chaplain of the Church of Scotia nd on the Bengal Establishment.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Under Section 3 of Act II of 1860, "The Justices of the Peace Act," the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J J D Latcuche, Offg Deputy Comr of Ajmere, to be a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India.

With reference to Notification of the Home Dept, No 678, dated 14th May 1875, the services of Maj W G Ward, Asst to the Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoities, Hyderabad, are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of Act XI of 1872, the Govr-Genl in Council has been pleased to invest the undermentioned officer with the powers specified, to be exercised within the limits of the Nizam State Railway:—

Mr Charles Cheyne, Engr-in-Chief, the powers of a Mag of the 2nd class under the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872.)

Under the provisions of Section 5, Act II of 1868, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Capt R B Thompson, Offg Asst Comr of the 2nd class, in the Berar Commission, to be a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India.

Under the provisions of Section 6 of Act XI of 1872, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the officer for the time being, holding the appointment of Judicial Supt of H H the Nizam's State Railway, and being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of his jurisdiction as Judicial Supt of the said Railway.

Capt W F Prideaux, is appointed Asst Secy in the Foreign Dept, and brought on the classified list as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, with effect from the afternoon of 10th June 1875.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T H S Sedgwick, Asst to the Asst Genl, N-W Provinces, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr L C Probyn received charge of the offices of Asst Genl, Punjab, and Depy Comr of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, from Mr C R Kinnersley on the 29th May 1875, before noon.

Mr W Donald is appointed to be Asst Asst Genl, Madras.

Mr A Anthony is appointed to be an Asst to the Comptroller Genl. Mr Anthony will continue to officiate as Depy Asst Genl, N-W Provinces.

Mr W Wells is confirmed in the office of Asst Asst Genl, Bombay.

Mr C J Rivett-Carnac is confirmed in the Asst Genl, N-W Provinces.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Genl J C Brown, c b, of the Indian Medical Service, Honorary Surg to Her Majesty, is allowed leave of absence for six months from such date as he may avail himself of it to visit the hills on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1854.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed leave to Europe on medical certificate:—

Brgde-Genl William Oliphant, c b, v c, of the R A, commanding the Rohilcund Brigade, under the provisions of G G O No 902 of 1861, from the date of departure to the 10th July 1875, the date of expiration of his tour of service on the Brigade Staff.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Lt Charles Andrew Colce, of the Bengal S C, 1st Wing Subn, 20th (The Bareilly) Regt N I, for two years under Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX. note 1), with effect from the 5th Oct 1874, the date of his departure from Bombay, per Rizzan.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Maj (Bt Lt-Col) Thomas Edward Gordon, c. s. i., of the Bengal S C, Comdt, Meywar Bheel Corps, and Supt Hill tracts of Meywar, and 1st Asst Political Agent in Terwar, for fifteen months under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officers of the S C, having completed five years service as substantive Lt-Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jany 1861, clause 2, subject to H M's approval:—

7th June 1875.—Lt-Col George Hutchinson, c s i, Bengal S C; Lt-Col George Richetts Roberts, Bengal S C; Lt-Col Thomas Wollams Holland, Bengal S C; Lt-Col William Widdicombe, Bombay S C, and Lt-Col Sir Edward Leeds, Bart, Bengal S C

8th June 1875.—Lt-Col William Thomas Bowen, Bombay S C; Lt-Col Sir Frederick Richard Pollock, K C S I, Bengal S C; Lt-Col Alexander Irvine, Bengal S C; Lt-Col Horatio Nelson Davies, Bengal S C; and Lt-Col George Hearn, Madras S C.

10th June 1875.—Lt-Col Joseph Hume Henderson, Bombay S C

The following promotions by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G G O No 632 of the 4th Aug 1864, paragraph 69, subject to H M's approval:—

BREVET.—To be Colonel.

Lt-Col James Blair, v. c., Bombay Cavy, 10th June 1875.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal S C, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lt Col, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G G O No. 836 of the 20th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval:—

9th June 1875.—Maj Robert Cadell and Maj Henry Edward Which.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal S C, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Maj, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G G O, No. 836 of the 20th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval:—

8th June 1875.—Capt Alfred Frederick Pollock Harcourt, Capt William Beconsall Conway, Capt Henry Collet, and Capt William Miller, Capt Edward Lacon Ommaney.—9th June 1875.

With reference to G G O No 1097 of the 24th Nov 1871 the undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Bombay, and thence to Europe, to appear before a Medical Board:—

Surg-Genl S Currie, m d, c b of H M's British Forces.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following ng appointment:—

To be Garrison Instructor.—Capt C A Gorham, of the R A, Asst Garrison Instructor, vice Capt C A Gorham, promoted.

Lt G Poignand, of the 28th Foot, is confirmed in the appointment of Asst Garrison Instructor, vice Capt C A Gorham, promoted.

H E the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Lt R R N Sturt of the 39th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S C, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, during the period Lt Col Massy may officiate as 2nd Sqdn Subn, 4th Punjab Cavy, or until further order.

With reference to G G O No 2038 of the 1st Oct 1873, Surgn C Little, M D, Offg in medical charge of the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Surgn J A W Spencer.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr S J Peters, Probationary Overseer, 3rd grade, Mysore, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W Dept, with effect from the 1st April 1875.

Mr D C Gordon, Controller of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted 30 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st July 1875, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr W H Pigott, Accountant, 2nd grade, Rajpootana, is transferred to the Rajpootana State Railway.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 10th June 1875.

Capt G H Denshire, 31st Foot, on leave at Simla, is directed to rejoin his regiment without delay at the public expense, his services being urgently required.

The leave on private affairs from the 15th April to the 14th Oct, granted to Capt F K Gyde, Offg Asst Inl M L, by G O C C dated the 31st March last, p 128, is cancelled at that officer's request, he not having availed himself of it.

With the sanction of Govr, Hospl Apprentice Alan Hewson, doing duty with the R A, Peshawar, is dismissed the service having failed to acquire any knowlege of his profession, although he has been over three years in the service.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Presidency District Order, dated the 29th May 1875, directing Surg R J C Gray, lately arrived from England, to do duty in the General Hospital, as a temporary arrangement.

Meean Meer Brigade Order, dated the 31st May 1875, directing Col F W Swinhoe, R A, to assume command of the station, vice Maj Genl D M Stewart, c b, proceeded on inspection duty.

Dated the 5th June 1875, directing Col R G Coles 2-1st Foot, to assume command of the station, vice Col F W Swinhoe, R A, proceeded on inspection duty.

Morar Station Order, dated the 29th May 1875, directing Col W C Anderson, R A, 56th Regt, to assume command of the station and fortress of Gwalior, pending arrival of Brgdr Genl H B Gordon.

Nya Dumka Station Order, dated the 19th April 1875, directing Surg Z A Ahmed, m s, Civil Surg of the Santhal Perguunahs, to assume medical charge of the wing, 4th Regt N I.

19th Hussars.—Regtl order, dated the 8th March 1875, appointing Lt J H Sewell, Interpreter, with effect from the 13th Jan last, vice Lt A T Middleton.

4th Queen's Own Hussars.—Regtl order, dated the 16th April 1875, appointing Lt the Hon N G Lyttelton, Interpreter, from the 1st idem, there being no qualified officer available, vice Capt Fitz H Stephen.

HIGH COURT—17TH JUNE,

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

To be mentioned.

813-75—Crawford and Bovey—Doongersey Mooljee v Junah and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

LONG CAUSES.

473-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Kustoorchund Nanchund v Thackoorlall Moolchund.

477-74—Jefferson and Payne—Purshotumdass Bhanjee v Toolseedass Moorarjee—Bhimjee Jadhowjee and Langley.

481-74—M H Khan—Syud Hyder Hoossein and another v The New Bank of Bombay—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

203-74—Fletcher and Smith—Jehangeer Hormusjee v Sewjebhoy Muckbhoy and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner.

497-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dewallibai widow and Executrix of Rowjee Framjee—Crawford and Bovey.

513-73—Jefferson and Payne—Sewbux Dhunshukdass v Visram Waghjee and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

504-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Moorajee Murbandass and another v Javurvow widow and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

509-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner—Moorarjee Mooljee and others v The Bombay Press Company.

510-73—Prescot and Winter—Bhaijee widow v Khoja Ruttoobhoy Ebrahim—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

516-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Moolla Boyching v Sheriff Thavur and another—Janardhan and Ghandibhoy.

517-73—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy and others v Fazilbhoy Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

471-74—Jefferson and Payne—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy v Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and another—Lynch and Tobin.

45-74—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chawakara Kilhote C A v Ashabee widow and others—Chalk and Turner.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

The Judgment on Judges' Summons.

502-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Pandharinath Ramchunder and others v Tricumjee Weljee—5 Pandoorung.

LONG CAUSES.

239-73—Lynch ad Tobin—Frederick Thoms Jones v The G I P Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner.

518-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jaithamund Sutram v Heerjee Nursee Khatoo—Bhimjee Jadhowjee and Langley.

325-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nanabhai Vishwanath and others v Dattoosey Dhunjeebhoy and another.

150-74—In Person—Manjee Tulliani v Jeeva Dhunjee Ram Dhuckjee—No appearance.

561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjeevandass Doolubdass v Dewalli—No appearance.

563-74—Mr Kirtikar—Nagoonath Crushnajee v Raghoonath Manjee and others—Bidnell.

703-74—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Chutterbhooj Wuljee v Kulli Brothers—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

639-71—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy v Soneebai widow and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

822-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Soonbai widow and another v Ahmedbhai Hubibhai—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

475-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Ramcrustna Vishnu Kurkurdas.

411-74—Fletcher and Smith—Merwanjee Bomonjee v Jamsetjee Bomonjee—M B Bathena.

478-74—Jefferson and Payne—Goculdass Currumsey v Soondurjee Mooljee and another—Shapurjee and Thakurdass.

554-74—Hearn Cleveland and Lee Warner—Rambai widow v Bapoojee Narrayen and others Prescot and Winter.

557-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Khan Bahadur Mahomed Khan bin Fuckeer—B W Kirtikar.

520-74—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantrao Gopalrao v Tribhowan Laldass and others—Shamrao Pendoorung.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

For Consent Decree

219-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—J B Henregues and another v P J de Souza and others—Chalk and Turner and P Kavasjee.

LONG CAUSES.

336-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sidney Laman Blanchard v William Nassau Lees an others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

643-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Sitaram Hurridass G v Hurkisondas Jumnadass and another.

353-74—Janardhan and Ghandibhoy—Oscar Henry Leone J and other v Dorabjee Pallonjee—A Framjee.

502-73—Janardhan and Ghandibhoy—Girdhar Roopjee v Henry Bellewalla v Cursetjee Hormusjee

111-74—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Dorabji e Hormusjee Bellewalla v Cursetjee Hormusjee

470-74—Fletcher and Smith—Muncherjee Camajee Davur v Mithibai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani

500 74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hurrichall Jumnadass v Sitaram Radakissondass and others—Shapoorjee and Thackerdass, Tyabjee and Sayani Cragie, Lynch and Owen.

388 74—Crawford and Bovey—Purshotum Munjee v Abdool Rehmon—Essack and others

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4-30 p.m.

1 registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office fr m 3-30 to 4-30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M, and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additions fee of 8 annas. All other s will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

5 P.M.

Friday ..... June 18 | Friday ..... July 9
" ..... " 25 | " ..... July 2

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 6 P.M., for Bengal, N. W. Provinces Punjaub, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 2-30 P. M. and for Scinde, Kaitywar, and Cutch at 9 P. M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 2-30 P.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 30 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ annas, 1 tolah 1 annas, 2½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 5annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	2-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country.	12 NOON.	0-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Oorun and Panwell	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	9 A.M.	12 A.	8-30 P.M.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF

MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.

REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Report of the European Commissioners.

Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Friend of India.*)

"THE TRIAL OF MUL

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE TROOPS FOR THE DELHI CAMP OF EXERCISE.

ALLAHABAD, 16TH JUNE.

The following are the troops named for the next Delhi Camp of Exercise:—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A, C and D Batteries A Brigade, and A Battery C Brigade.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

A, B and F Batteries 8th Brigade, A, C and F Batteries 19th Brigade.

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

No. 1 Battery 23rd Brigade.

MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY.

No. 6 Battery 13th Brigade.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

10th, 11th, 13th and 15th Hussars.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

6th, 8th, 12th, 38th, 51st, 60th, 62nd, 73rd and 85th Foot.

Rifle Brigade, Sappers and Miners, Head Quarters and six companies from Roorkee.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th and 15th Regiments.

A Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

A Regiment of Central India Horse.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

2nd, 11th, 15th, 26th, 28th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd and 45th Regiments.

1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Goorkhas.

Two Regiments of Punjab Infantry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lieutenant John Harrison, of the 15th Hussars, died at Simla on Tuesday.

Sir Richard Temple returned to Darjeeling after making an important tour in Sikkim.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BURMA MISSION.

RANGOON 16TH JUNE.

The Burma Missionwas received by the King at Mandalay yesterday with full State ceremony. All the arrangements were excellent.

No advices have yet been received regarding the result of the visit.

THE NEW LOAN.

CALCUTTA, 16TH JUNE, 12-30 P.M.

New Loan minimum fixed at 100.

5-26 P.M.

The new Loan tenders at 102 will receive 91½ per cent.; above 102 will receive in full.

Europeans tendered 3½ crores and natives 1½ crores at and above the minimum of 100

6 35 P.M.

Total amount tendered by Europeans' Rs. 3,56,19,700; by Natives, Rs. 1,85,60,200.

Amount allotted to Europeans, Rs. 1,07,33,500; to Natives, Rs. 1,42,66,500.

Average rate of allotment Rs. 102-3 8.

LARGE MERCANTILE FAILURE.

LONDON, 16TH JUNE.

Messrs. Alexander Collie and Company, of London and Manchester, have suspended payment. Their liabilities amount to three millions.

RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

The announcement by *L'Univers* of a Concordat between Russia and the Vatican has been contradicted.

There is reason, however, to believe that friendly relations exist between the Czar and the Pope.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has paid a visit to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, 16TH JUNE.

The rumour that England and Russia have been engaged in negotiations for the settlement of the Central Asian Question has been denied at St. Petersburg.

THE ARMY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions have been gazetted in the Royal Engineers:—

Lieutenant Colonels Henry Hyde, Ralph Young and James Crofton to be Colonels.

Major David Limond to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Major C. N. Martin and Captain J. M. Heywood to be Majors.

Lieutenants W. F. Richardson and G. W. Archer to be Captains.

BREVET.

Colonel C. J. Hodgson to be Major General.

Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Sellon to be Colonel.

THE ITALIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

FLORENCE, 16TH JUNE.

A motion brought forward in the Italian Chamber to suspend the lengthened discussion upon the Public Safety Bill has been negatived by 220 against 203 votes.

LONDON, 15TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dholleras 5½.

The Manchester market has been dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 1½d.
8½ lbs. do.	8s. 9d.
40's Mule Twist	1s.
3 per cent. Consols for account	93⅛
5 do. French Rente, 1872	103⅛
Bar Silver	55½

WEATHER REPORT.

CANNANORE, 16th June, 3-30 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S., Ther. 82. Fall of rain 42 cents.

CALICUT, 16th June, 5 P.M.—Weather equally, wind Westerly, Ther. 79, Bar. 29·89. Fall of rain 2 inches 61 cents.

MANGALORE, 16th June, 4 30 P.M.—Weather equally and rainy, Ther. max. 81, min. 78, W. B 80, Bar. 29·78. Fall of rain 3 inches 44 cents.

TUTICORIN, 16th June, 4-17 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind Westerly moderate, Ther. 91, Bar. 29·84.

VIZIGAPATAM, 16 h June, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W., Ther. 84. Fall of rain 85 cents.

BURMA AFFAIRS.

Our Madras correspondent supplies the following information regarding the preparations that are being made in Madras for probable coming events in Burma:—Very quietly warlike preparations are being pushed forward for the "Burma Campaign." There seems little or no doubt but the "word" is war with His Majesty of the Golden Foot and his followers. A Commissariat Officer is already gone to look after the victualling department; doctors and apothecaries are being "called in" to Madras, heavy guns and warlike stores are being shipped, transport ordered, and the men ready; even the "General Orders" are supposed to be in print. All ranks are strictly forbidden under heavy penalties to buy or eat anything, especially fruit, from the Burmese, except under medical supervision; country liquors are on no account to be dealt in, and for that reason the Commissariat supply will be largely increased if not unlimited, &c, &c. The 89th P. V's. Regiment and some more Artillery are expected to leave the end of this month; in fact, it is said that their sailing orders are only awaiting signature, but that a little vacillation is shown by high authorities. After the Burma affair is settled the army (so it is reported) will go on into China and inflict summary chastisement on the original instigators of the present "row"; not unlikely adding another slice of territory to our possessions and securing a foothold in south-western China. Of course all this may appear somewhat premature, but there is not the slightest doubt that unless events take a most improbable turn during the next *few days*, this will be very near the programme, not forgetting to include the capture of Mandalay. There is just one thing to be said—that while we are sketching out this campaign, we must not learn to under-rate our foe or his strength. "The Dutch anticipated an easy victory in Acheen," yet they are scarcely out of that mess, or likely to be for some time; neither are the Burmese, a fine manly race, by any means a despicable foe; it depends upon how far they stand by their King, and what his Majesty's real resources turn out to be; moreover, campaign in a low marshy country, interspersed with dense jungle, is not to be called child's play.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor intends to hold a *levee* at the Council House, Poona, next Tuesday.

WE regret to hear that Mr. Justice Marriott is rather seriously unwell. His Lordship is laid up with an attack of gastric fever.

ACCORDING to the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, Japan is to receive, in return for the cession of Saghalien to Russia, the whole of the Kurile Islands.

MR. GEORGE SMITH is stated to have received instructions from the Treasury to renew his researches in Mesopotamia. A sum of £1,000 has been placed at his disposal, and he will remain in the East until that amount is exhausted.

A LARGE establishment has been sanctioned for the Engineers who are to carry out the Harbour Works of Madras. A Superintendent of Quarries has been appointed, and the completion of the double line of Railway between Madras and Tritany, from where the stones are to be brought for the works, is being expedited.

IT having been announced in the *Times* that the forthcoming number of the *Contemporary Review* would contain an article by Mr. Gladstone on "The Prince Consort and the Court of Queen Victoria," Mr. Gladstone has since stated that the announcement "was made without his knowledge and is entirely unauthorized by him."

THE Swat kossid brings news to the Lahore paper that the mouth of the Attock river has been blocked up by a big stone which has fallen from the mountain, and the people residing near its banks have left their houses through fear. It is believed that if it is not quickly removed, the water will overflow the banks and may play great havoc.

A REUTER'S telegram from New York dated the 28th ult, says:—"Intelligence published here announces that a fire broke out in a Catholic church at Holyoke, Massachusetts, which was very crowded at the time. A great panic ensued and, as the exit was blocked up by the people trying to escape, sixty persons were burned or trampled to death."

Land and Water says that latest advices from the Scotch moors still continue promising. Generally speaking, the grouse have stood the late severe and protracted winter well and are now healthy and strong. Perhaps they are not so numerous as might be desired; but as not the slightest sign of disease has at present made itself evident, there is much cause for congratulation.

WE learn on good authority (says the *LawTimes*) that the law officers of the Crown advised the prosecution of Dr. Kenealy for libels published in the *Englishman*, but the Government were disinclined to enter upon another prosecution in any way connected with the Orton case. This disinclination is intelligible, but we still consider that the determination thus arrived at was decidedly unfortunate.

UNDER Section 5 of the Inland Customs Act, 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that a duty of six annas per maund of three thousand two hundred tolas shall, on and after the 19th of June 1875, be levied on all unrefined sugar exported across the Inland Customs line from the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, provided that no such duty shall be levied on sugar exported to the Presidency of Bombay.

THE *Turkestan Gazette*, which is a Russian Government organ, animadverts with great asperity upon the visible growth of Turkish influence in Kashgar. It affirms that the Ameer is the ruler only in name, while the Sultan is the real sovereign. It furthermore states that Yakoob Beg has formally conceded to the Sultan the right of appointing a successor to the Kashgar throne, and that henceforth the Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburg is to act as mediator in any diplomatic questions which may arise between Russia and Kashgar.

A *Gazette of India* extraordinary published at Simla, the 10th June 1875, contains the following:—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India. Sir A. J. Arbuthnot has this day, under the usual salute, taken his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

THE Post Office authorities are apparently disposed to concede the point we have so often urged that the morning mails on the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways should carry the mails as well as the afternoon trains. From the correspondence, to be found in another column, between the Bombay Government and the Post Master, it seems that the financial difficulties in the way will be removed shortly and the present anomalous arrangements will cease without, we may hope, involving the Government of India in a financial crisis and compelling Lord Northbrook to borrow money in England.

THE *Englishman* hears that a letter has been received in Calcutta from a lady in Edinburgh, who states incidentally therein that her husband had seen Mr. Fagan in that city a few days previously. It is, evident that either the report of Mr. Fagan's deathis true or the case is one of mistaken identity, and the latter alternative is rendered improbable by the fact that the gentleman referred to knew Mr. Fagan well in India, having at the length of time that has elapsed, it is singular that more certain news has not yet been received in Calcutta either of Mr. Fagan's demise, or of his arrival in England in the flesh.

THE Italian Chamber of Deputies has been discussing Garibaldi's bill relative to the Tiber improvements. On Tuesday (May 25th) the bill was introduced and read. The expenditure proposed is 60,000,000 lir, of which 30,000,000 will be charged to the State. On Wednesday, General Garibaldi defended his plan. Signor Minghetti agreed that the bill should be taken into consideration, and recommended its adoption, but added that the Government always intended that each fresh item of expenditure should be provided for by a corresponding source of new revenue. It was agreed unanimously that the bill should be taken into consideration. A *Daily News* telegram states that the General is highly gratified with the reception his bill has met with in Parliament.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 10th June 1875, that the monsoon is announced as having broken in Malabar and the Southern Mahratta Country, where the fall has been abundant. Throughout Madras there has been moderate rain, and good falls in Mysore and Coorg. In Bengal, the rain has also been general, extending half through Behar; the fall has been heaviest in the Eastern and Northern Districts; heavy rain is also reported from Assam. Elsewhere in Southern and Central India showers have been frequent, with storms. In the North Provinces but little rain has fallen in few places, and the heat is reported to be great. Agricultural prospects are everywhere satisfactory.

THE news from Saigon is that fresh difficulties have arisen regarding the opening up of Tonquin. In spite of the fact that an official agreement had been made to open it in June, the Annamites urged a further delay, and the French authorities for some incomprehensible reason, have consented to a postponement. According to present advices the date now fixed is in September next, and the Court of Hue does not disguise its gratification at what it considers a diplomatic victory. It is impossible to say what reasons have obtained with the Governor of Saigon to induce him to act in this manner, but it is easy to believe that it is dangerous to French prestige to allow the Annamites to imagine that an agreement entered into can easily be rendered nugatory by the display of a little obstinacy. The delay will at all events be a matter of sincere regret to all interested in the opening of Tonquin.

THE *Central News* announced some days ago that the Flying squadron had been ordered to accompany the Prince of Wales to India. It now learns that the squadron will meet the Prince at Aden instead of Gibraltar, as at first anticipated, and convey his Royal Highness thence to Bombay. The great expense of a journey through the Suez Canal, so far as the squadron is concerned, has thus been dispensed with, and the Serapis, appointed to convey the Prince, being a rapid troopship, will be enabled to make the passage to the Canal without that delay which would have been inevitable had the men-of-war accompanied her from Gibraltar. It has been already stated that Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B., would take command of the squadron instead of Admiral Randolph on this occasion. The Admiral has chosen as the new Captain of his flagship Lord Charles Thomas Scott, son of the Duke of Buccleuch.

IN an article suggested by Queen Victoria's birthday, the *Cologne Gazette* says:—

We have great and permanent interests in common with England, and we gladly remember that during her long and happy reign Queen Victoria, like her earnest, brave and noble husband, has always been the faithful friend of Germany. German policy, moreover, has always endeavoured to respect England's interests, and is especially beaten preserving harmony between England and Russia. At Constantinople, especially since 1872, we have always sought to avoid injuring England's interests, and have directed our exertions to moderating the jealousy of both Powers in Asia. The anxiety of the English as to the progress of the Russians in Central Asia seems to us exaggerated. Sir H. Rawlinson argues that as soon as the Russians occupy Merv the English must make themselves masters of Herat and render it impregnable. That is still a very remote contingency, and the Russians must not, at any rate, be credited with the folly of wanting to conquer India. If they do not want us, they have no motive for overthrowing the English rule in India and shaking to the foundation England's power, so beneficial for the European political system."

THE *Indian Daily News* supplies the following gossip from Simla:—"A few days ago, we are informed, a case was being heard in the Police Court at Simla, with closed doors, in which, it was said, an officer of her Majesty's service was the defendant. Report states the circumstances somewhat as follows:—The officer in question was represented as having cohabited with the wife of one of his servants for a money consideration. After some time he transferred his attentions to another woman, and with them, the stipend. It is said that the servant and his wife appear to have been inconvenienced by this arrangement, and that in order to avenge themselves for the loss occasioned by it, had recourse to a stratagem which resulted in a charge of 'rape' being preferred against the officer. These are the particulars of the story, derived from rumour. We have not been present at the hearing, but it was believed that the evidence adduced would be insufficient to warrant a conviction."

THE correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Berlin telegraphs that the semi-official journals there continue to pass severe and unfriendly comments upon the offer of intervention made by the English Government in the late war panic. The same journals review Lord Derby's general policy in a spirit of disapproval. The *Nord*, of Brussels, referring to an article in the *Times*, which declared that Anglo-Russian will hence-forth again take an active part in European politics, reminds its readers of "the more than reserved reception by the English Foreign Office of the proposal of energetic mediation in favour of peace which came from St. Petersburg in July, 1870." The *Nord* adds that in our days diplomacy does not suffice, because councils and remonstrances must be supported on solid bases, and these bases England refuses to give herself. It concludes by saying: "We shall value willingly the awakening of the British lion, but before doing so we should like to know whether he has preserved his claws."

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL was to have asked the Secretary of State for War at the beginning of this month if he would state to the House whether any and what arrangements have been made to render the present system of short service in the army compatible with the conditions of service in India, and to protect the Indian revenue from the heavy burden which will be imposed on it if men are sent to India for very short periods. And, in particular, whether it is known in any way made generally known that the following passage in the "Memorandum showing the Advantages of the Army, and the terms on which young men are invited to join her Majest'y forces," does not apply to troops serving or ordered for service in India:—"Within such limits as may from time to time be prescribed, soldiers may, on the recommendation of their commanding officers, and with their own free assent, after three years' army service, pass to the reserve, and complete in that force the unexpired portion of their engagement."

MR. JUSTICE KEOGH delivered judgment on the 20th ult. in the case of the petitions presented against the returns of the late Mr. Mitchel as member for Tipperary. His opinion was decidedly against the respondent on all points, and he was disposed to hold that according to the 33rd Vict, chap. 14, Mitchel was an alien, that he was also a convicted felon who had neither been pardoned nor had endured his sentence; and as to the resolution of the House of Commons, to attached importance to it, not because it created a disability but as evidence that Mitchel's disqualification was made known. However he did not admit that the House had not a right to declare what persons are eligible to sit in Parliament. He would reserve the whole question of Mitchel and its results for the consideration of the Court of Common Pleas, and he would not decide the question of costs until the court gave judgment. The court gave judgment on the 20th ult. and decided unanimously that Mitchel was not duly elected, and that Mr. Moore must be declared member for the county. Mr. Justice Keogh gave costs against the respondent.

THE Eurasians—a class of community rapidly increasing at every place in the East subject to European rule—recently formed the subject of some interesting remarks by Sir Andrew Clarke, at the annual meeting of the friends and subscribers to the Raffles Institute at Singapore. In that colony, as in Hongkong, they are becoming more numerous than the occupations they chiefly covet can find room for. Their chief ambition seems to be to become official or mercantile clerks, and at Singapore, those who are unable to obtain a position as either the one or the other, become printers. The question of how to provide for this class has not yet become as pressing in the colony of Hongkong as in the Straits, mainly because a large number are absorbed into the Portuguese community, but it will eventually force itself upon public attention none the less. Sir Andrew Clarke urged that they should take to trade handicrafts and become joiners, carpenters, masons, &c., and suggested that, with that object in view, measures should be taken by the Raffles Institute to give them technical education. It is said that such advice would be useless in Hongkong, as the Chinese can too successfully compete in this direction. The best career open to them there will probably be in the Police force. The word Eurasian is used in its conventional Hongkong sense—meaning that their fathers were European born, and thus excluding all of Macanese descent.

HAVING a high regard for Mr. Richey and Captain Jackson—indeed we wonder why the Government of India should seek to pass either of them in the matter of charge of the Residency—we gladly publish the following tribute to them from the *Daily Telegraph* in the course of an article upon the riot at Baroda:—"Their fidelity to principle and duty which cannot be bribed, and the steady, irresistible self-reliance displayed in these riots by Captain Jackson, Mr. James Richey, and the English officers generally, are qualities which the pure Asiatic neither comprehends nor can resist. A shot from a revolver and that historical blow from the British gunner put an end to this Baroda rebellion, together with the glimpse of his two big-pieces which Mr. Richey gave the enthusiasts for arsenic. We are far from denying that a little real blundering might have made matters very awkward indeed in Mulharao's city; but we have had good men all along in this perilous post—men who understand the hysterical fury of a Hindoo riot, and know how to laugh danger aside, and to avail themselves of 'the psychological moment.' It was far better than a cruel charge upon the mob, that quiet revealing of the black muzzles of the guns—the more so as they are said to have been unloaded—and we believe that is not the first piece of cool and perfect service which the record of this distinguished civilian, Mr. Richey, contains. So long as we do our duty to the people as justly as it has been done upon Mulharrao, and can command heads as strong and hearts as firm as those of the British officials who dealt with those Baroda riots, the Sceptre of India will remain securely enough with the Queen and her successors.

THE following are the outlines of the story of the assault of the station master by Mr. Mawson, as given by the *Pioneer*:—"The Deputy Commissioner of Barabunkee, Mr. W. O. Wood, disposed on Saturday last of the case of the Crown *vs.* Mawson for committing grievous hurt to the station master of the place, by striking Mr. Mawson a severe blow. The case occupied the Court nearly three days; Baboo K. P. Ghuttuck appearing for the prosecution under the direction of Major M. Proctor, District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Thomas, barrister-at law, for Mr. Mawson. It was alleged on behalf of the prosecution that Mr. Mawson, consequent on not receiving certain packages in proper time, proceeded to the Barabunkee station, and had an altercation with the station master, threatening to report him to higher authority; and that on the station master telling Mr. Mawson to do as he pleased, the latter struck him violently on the head with a stick of rather ugly dimensions. The Civil Surgeon deposed to the fact of there having been a fracture in the skull, and that such fracture under the Indian Penal Code constituted grievous hurt. The European guards and drivers who were within the station at the time—for three trains had opportunely come in—testified to the fact that the station master, on being pushed aside by Mr. Mawson and told to get out of his way, struck Mr. Mawson first with his umbrella and called the assistance of the Railway Police, and that Mr. Mawson on this gave him two blows with his stick, and was then pinioned by the railway staff. The Deputy Commissioner considered that Mr. Mawson had received grave and sudden provocation from the station master, but that he was not wholly justified in using his stick as he did, and accordingly fined him fifty rupees."

THE Paris correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* says that the disquieting rumours which caused the "war scare" arose simply from the fact that France, who now possesses an army of 800,000 men, which she can mobilize in six days, ordered four or five weeks ago certain military precautionary measures, which suggested that she believed in an approaching war. The circular Note was a confidential communication to the German representatives abroad, stating that, in spite of the menacing attitude of France, notwithstanding all the efforts of the German Government to establish an at least outwardly friendly intercourse between the two countries, Germany will keep on the watch, and under no circumstances attack, but wait for the attack. At St. Petersburg these intentions of Germany were well known and approved. When this became known opinions changed at Paris, and when the Russian Emperor arrived at Berlin all difficulties were already removed. A Berlin telegram says that on the occasion of the "peaceful intervention of the British Foreign Office" the German Government, "while thanking the British Government, is understood to have pointed out that there was no ground for meditation, as no differences existed between Germany and France." It is stated in a Paris telegram that an assertion published in a German newspaper that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs had again assured the Berlin Government of the pacific intentions of France is contradicted in semi-official circles. "It is stated that no doubt has ever been entertained as to the intentions of France. The assertion also that the French Government has suspended the execution of the measures decided upon by the National Assembly for the re-establishment of the military status of the country and for the security of its territory is denied in equally positive terms. There never has been the slightest intention of suspending these measures."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 21ST MAY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Kashgar, Commander E. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon with the English Mails of the 28th May on board. She left Suez on the 4th inst. at 4-25 P.M., and Aden on the 10th inst. at 5-25 A.M. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr F W Peterson.	Mrs J H B Hallen.
Mrs Hemfrey and infant.	Major H A Yorke, R E.
Mr D Gordon.	Mr J Bygate.
Lieut R J Wood, R.N.	Mrs Jarvis.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr J A Bryce.	Mrs Chalmers.
Captain F N Chalmers.	

FROM VENICE.—Mr Firie.

FROM SUEZ.—Mrs Mansel's ayah.

FROM ADEN.

Mr M. Ahmed.	Mr Khimjee.
Mr Jomna.	Mr Enoch.
Mr J'aas.	Mr Hobson's native male servant.
Mr Abdoolally.	

LONDON GAZETTE.—MAY 28.

Downing Street, May 26, 1875.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir William Hackett, Knt., Chief Justice of the Colony of Fiji, to be a Member of the Legislative Council of that Colony.

Downing Street, May 27, 1875.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Captain Arthur Ellis, C.M.G., to be a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Colony of Fiji.

Downing Street, May 28, 1875.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Hastings Alexander, Esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Colony of Hong Kong, and Henry Lowcock, Esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of that Colony.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint David Webster, Esq., to be a Member of the Council of the Island of Grenada,

India Office, 26th May, 1875.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Francis Forsyth Robert Burgess, 109th Regiment. Dated 28th October, 1871.

Lieutenant John Charles Frederick Gordon, 58th Regiment. Dated 28th October, 1871.

Lieutenant Aubrey De Vere Alexander, 3rd Regiment, Dated 28th October, 1871.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Captain Alfred George Willoughby Hemans Madras, Cavalry. Dated 2nd April, 1873.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant George Hawkes, 19th Regiment. Dated 28th October 1871.

Lieutenant Malcolm Edward Haleman Owen Welch, 53rd Regiment. Dated 28th October 1871.

Lieutenant Harry Howlett Young, 14th Regiment. Dated 28th October, 1871.

Lieutenant Alfred Fox Cotton, 56th Regiment, Dated 28th October, 1871.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant William John Orr, 108th Regiment. Dated 19th April, 1871.

Lieutenant Edward Vernon Peshall Monteith, 5th Lancers. Dated 28th October, 1871.

The undermentioned officer admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, in the London Gazette of 30th January, 1874, are Charles Oldfield Nicholette.

FORECAST OF EXPENDITURE FROM EXTRAORDINARY FUNDS ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Account—General, —No. 304 A—G., dated 11th June 1875.

Read again—

Resolution in the Public Works Department, No. 377 A—G, dated 18th July 1873.

Read also—

Tables and Memorandum prepared in the Public Works Department, dated 11th June 1875.

Observations.—In July 1873 a Resolution was published in the *Gazette of India*, reviewing the contemplated operations for the extension of Railways and Irrigation Works in India. Forecast of the probable result of an annual outlay of 4½ millions sterling for five years. The conclusion arrived at by the Government of India was, that the operations might be continued on that scale without fear of financial embarrassment. But it was added in conclusion that the arrangements permitted of the rate of expenditure being contracted if a reduction should be found necessary.

2. The basis of the calculations made in 1873 was this:

In the year 1872-73, after deducting the net receipts derived from works in operation, there remained a sum of £3,378,140 charged to revenue for the interest of money borrowed, whether directly by Government or indirectly through Guaranteed Companies, for the construction of 'reproductive' public works. The term 'reproductive' is meant to imply not that all these works are likely to be in themselves remunerative as an investment of capital, but that their effect will be to add to the general wealth of the country. The condition of the finances was such as to satisfy the Government of India that a similar charge of £2,878,140 might be met in future years without increased taxation.

3. As works under progress are completed, and as those lately completed are brought into fuller work, fresh receipts will come in: some increase is also to be expected from old works. In the Forecast of 1873 the rate of expenditure upon works in progress and new works was so adjusted for five years, that the estimated additional annual charge upon revenue for the interest of money to be borrowed should be met by the estimated additional receipts, and no increased annual charge upon revenue should be incurred. The calculations then made showed an estimated annual charge upon revenue in every year after 1872-73, considerably below the charge incurred in that year.

3. These calculations can be now compared with the actual results of the last three years: thus—

	Forecast of 1873.	Present information.	Based on
	£	£	
Excess of interest charges over net receipts.			
1872-73	2,378,140	2,357,696	Actuals.
1873-74	2,127,579	1,780,833	"
1874-75	2,019,780	1,805,705	Regular Estimate.

It will be seen that the Forecast of 1873 has been more than justified by the facts. The large decrease of the net annual charge is in 1873-74 and 1874-75 is due in a great measure to the increase in the profits of the Guaranted Railways owing to the great extension of the grain traffic during the famine of 1873-74. But detailed calculations show that without taking those profits into account the calculations of the Forecast of 1873 would have been perfectly safe.

4. Since the publication of that Forecast it has been deemed expedient to limit the annual outlay on reproductive public works, classed as extraordinary, for the prosecution of which funds are authorised to be raised by loan, if necessary, to 4 millions sterling.

5. New tables have been prepared on this basis. They include the operations of 1872-73 and 1873-74 taken from the accounts of actual outlay, and those of 1874-75 taken from the regular Estimate. The operations for 1875-76 are taken from the Budget Estimate, and those of the following four years from the best estimate that can be formed of probable operations. The new Forecast extends to the Financial year 1879-80. The excess of interest charges over net receipts is estimated to decrease from £2,357,696 the actual charge in 1872-73, to £1,939,806 in 1879-80. This charge is expected to average £2,023,126 per annum from 1875-76 to 1879-10, as shown below

1875-76	2,179,394
1876-77	2,010,920
1877-78	2,022,206
1878-79	1,963,206
1879-80	1,939,806
Total ...	10,115,632
Average per annum	2,023,126

The even progress of the fall was interrupted by the earnings of the famine traffic in 1873-74 and 1874-75;

but the regular series is resumed in 1875-76. The result is on the whole much the same as in the calculations of 1873.

6. The principal circumstances which have led to alterations in the present Forecast as compared with that of 1873 are the following. The total annual outlay has been limited to 4 millions sterling with full effect from 1876-77. The estimated cost of the State Railways has been considerably affected by the decision to make the Indus Valley, the Punjab Northern, and the Scindia lines on the broad gauge, which necessitates a larger outlay of capital without a corresponding increase of traffic receipts. The outlay upon Irrigation Works is concentrated on fewer projects. The interest has been calculated at 4½ instead of 4 per cent. It is to be noted that interest has been calculated on the entire sum charged under the head Extraordinary, while no deduction has been made for receipts from Irrigation Works in Madras, Bombay (including Sindh), and Rajpootana, in consequence of the manner in which the receipts derived from irrigation are to be separated from the land revenue not having been finally decided. No allowance has been made for the probability that surplus revenue will be applied to the construction of reproductive works. It will thus be seen that a considerable margin has been allowed for safety in these calculations.

7. The result of the new Forecast is satisfactory. It appears that, taking a moderate estimate of the growth of income from existing Railways and Irrigation Works, and very small returns from the new works, an annual capital outlay of 4 millions for the next five years on State Railways and Irrigation Works charged with interest at 4½ per cent is not likely to lead to any increase of annual charge on the revenues of India.

8. The progress intended to be effected in the works in hand according to this Forecast is as follows:—

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

9. All the Guaranteed Railways are open for traffic complete, with the exception of the Oudh and Rohilkund and South of India Railways.

Of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, 539½ miles have been opened for traffic. The bridge over the Ganges at Cawnpore will be completed before the end of the current year, and connection established with the East India Railway. The total mileage then open for traffic will be 544 miles. It is as yet uncertain when the remaining sections of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway as originally projected, viz., from Buxar to Akbarpore, and a branch to the foot of the hills near Raneekeet, will be undertaken.

The South Indian Railway is to be of 619½ miles in length on the metre gauge, of which 167 miles from Negapatam to Erode (at present on the 5' 6" gauge, but to be converted to the metre gauge) are open; also 18½ miles from Arconum to Little Conjaveram (at present on 3 feet 6½ inches gauge). The Southern extension, 215½ miles on the metre gauge, from Trichinopoly to Tuticorin, with a branch to Tinnevelly, is expected to be open throughout in 1875-76, and the Northern extension, 218 miles, from Madras to Tanjore is 1876-77.

STATE RAILWAYS.

10. The progress expected in the State Railways is as follows:—

The Punjab Northern Railway, 103 miles in length, from Lahore to Jhelum, will be completed on the broad gauge, which has been separated from the Grand Trunk Road and opened for traffic in	,, 1876-77
The Rajpootana Railway, on the metre gauge, 323 miles of which are already open, will be completed and in work, from Delhi and Agra (including the bridge over the Jumna at Agra) to Ajmeer and Nusseerabad, a length of 396 miles	,, 1876-77
The Wardha Valley line for the supply of coal from the Collery in the Nerbudda Valley, Indian Peninsula Railway will be completed and at work, 46 miles on the 5½ feet gauge...	,, 1876-77
The Rangoon and Irrawaddi Valley Railway, 161 miles, on the metre gauge, will be completed to Prome	,, 1877-78
The Indus Valley Railway, from Kotree to near Mooltan, 498 miles in length, will be completed on the 5½ feet gauge and opend for traffic, including the large bridges over the Sutlej at Bahawalpore and over the Indus at Sukkur	,, 1878-79
The Holkar State Railway, of which 57 miles are now open for traffic, will be completed from Khandwa before hiting. Three considerations must be taken fully and fairly into account. The Indian Snake Commission found that only about 25 per cent. of dogs bitten by Australian snakes die. Professor Halford's experience raises the percentage to 75, but even that leaves a wide margin in favor of Englishmen. It must be remembered that dogs are held to be bitten, and that the chances of the bite being effective are higher than with human beings, who present smoother and flatter surfaces of skin, and are apt to snatch away the bitten member on the earliest sensation of pain.	,, 1878-79
The Scindia Railway (72 miles of 5 feet gauge) will be completed from Agra to Gwalior, including the large bridge over the Chumbul...	,, 1878-79
The Northern Bengal Railway, 220 miles on the metre gauge, from the Ganges above Koosbtea to the foot of the Darjeeling Hills, will be completed and in traffic	,, 1879-80
The Tirhoot Railway, 110 miles on the metre gauge, which occupies the principal lines over which the grain was carried in the recent famine relief operations, and which the permanent line from the Ganges to Durbungha, 59 miles, will be finished in 1875-76, will be completed	,, 1877-78

The above operations embrace the completion of 1,868 miles of State Railway, of which 719 miles will be on the broad and 1,146 miles on the narrow (metre) gauge. Other lines of Railway will also be undertaken as the completion of these sets free funds and staff.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

11. For Irrigatin Works the progress expected is as follows:—

MADRAS.—*Godavery Delta works.*—Eastern and Western Deltas: Rectifications and necessary additions to existing works, improvements to the distributary system, and some additional length of channel required for an extension of the irrigated area, are being carried on as rapidly as the available supply of labour will admit, and will probably be completed by the year 1879-80.

Similar operations in the Kistna Delta. A large proportion of those also sanctioned will probably be finished by 1879-80, but owing to the limited supply of labour, the work can only be carried out slowly.

Similar operations in Pennair Delta will probably be completed by the year 1877-78.

Weir across the Vellaur River.—Will probably be completed by the year 1876-77.

Works in the Cauvery Delta.—These are works for regulating the supply of water to the several natural channels which distribute the irrigation from the Cauvery weirs in the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly. They are all nearly complete, with one exception, the estimates for which are not yet sanctioned.

Streeviguntum weir project.—A new work across the river Tambrapoorney in the Tinnevelly districts; in great part completed, and will probably be finished by 1877-78.

BOMBAY.—*Ekhrookh Tank and Mookti Reservoir.*—Nearly complete; will probably be finished by 1876-77.

Mooto Moola project.—Masonry dam accross the river forming a reservoir to supply water to Poona, and irrigation to lands above and below. Partially completed; now supplies water to Poona and some irrigation; may be finished by 1878 79.

Khrisna Pattheir Lakh and Hathmutte Canals.—Channels from rivers; all nearly completed.

Sukkur, Mitwan and Bigaree Canals.—All inundation canals in Sindh in the two first new; improvements are being made to the last, which has for some years supplied the station of Jacobabad and the land along its course with irrigation. The sanctioned work on all three is nearly completed.

BENGAL.—*Soane works.*—The canal was formally opened in April last. The weir across the Soane is complete; the Arrah Branch and its distributaries are ready for the most part for the issue of water; the Patna and Buxar branches are in progress. Revised estimates for the completion of the project within certain limits are now under consideration. It is intended to push on the works to completion as rapidly as circumstances will allow. The portion of the project now in progress will probably be finished in 1880.

Orissa and Midnapoor.—These are originally formed one project, but are for the present being worked separately, and have supplied irrigation to a limited extent for the last three or four years. The rivers Mahanuddee, Brahminee, and Byturnee, supply the Orissa series, the Cossye in the Midnapoor District. The limits to which the project should be carried out are now under consideration. In Orissa the works in progress are the canals and distributaries in the Central and Northern Deltas of the Mahanuddee, and the weirs and channels from the Brahminee and Byturnee. The work projected for the next few years is to complete these, and bring them into operation as rapidly as possible. In Midnapoor the work remaining to be done chiefly consists in completing the distributary system, drainage and river embankments.

Irrigation Works in Tirhoot.—Investigations are now being made to ascertain how far the wants of the tract in North Behar, which has suffered most from famine, can be supplied by small works in connection with numerous petty streams intersecting it, as well as by inundation canals from the Gunduck.

N. W. PROVINCES.—*Ganges Canal.*—Rectifications of existing works, and

evidence both for and against the Gaikwar, as well of the arguments of counsel, and it is highly improbable that much further light can be thrown upon the aspects of the criminal charge. It seems, indeed, a somewhat unusual course for a Counsel thus to re-open a case before the public on which he has been fully heard in Court, and it must be presumed there is some reason for it which is not apparent. We published yesterday another letter from Mr. Romaine, the late Judge Advocate-General of India, the motive of which is, perhaps, more satisfactory than its argument. In discussing the case, we have always felt great reluctance to censure the conduct of the Indian Government. Lord Northbrook was, no doubt, as Mr. Romaine says, in a difficult position, and the first impulse of impartial observers in this country must always be to uphold, if possible, the policy adopted in India by the Governor General and the Secretary of State. But if a great error appears to have been made, a decided opinion upon it must be expressed, and it is impossible to agree with Mr. Romaine that criticism ought to have preceded instead of following the decision of the Viceroy. In delicate political transactions it is essential that the Government should act on their own responsibility, and they might justly complain if by the offer of advice, public opinion were at all prejudiced beforehand respecting the course they might see fit to adopt. Nor, again, is it a sufficient answer to urge that those who censure Lord Northbrook's policy do not say what they would themselves have done. It has, indeed, been stated over and over again what course ought to have been taken in preference to the arraignment of a Sovereign Prince on a capital charge, heard in public before a tribunal, to all appearance a Court of Justice, but without any power to pronounce a judgment, either of acquittal or of condemnation. But when the blunder has been committed it is not incumbent on persons who did not commit it to show how the natural consequences are to be avoided.

The one fact which, in this instance, appears to be the undoubted result of the course adopted in the present case is that the Government of India has found itself forced both to act and to speak with inconsistency. We abstain from discussing the probabilities of the Gaekwar having been guilty of the heinous criminal offence imputed to him, though the Resolution of the Government of India certainly makes out a very strong case in support of the adverse conclusion at which it has arrived. The unfortunate part of the matter, and that which is of more immediate consequence, is that, having announced this conclusion in one official document, the Government proceed to declare in another document, simultaneously issued, that they have not assumed the truth of any such conclusion. In the Resolution we are told that "the Government of India are compelled to express their decided opinion that all the offences imputed to the Gaekwar previously to the inquiry have been sustained upon the inquiry, and that he did instigate Roojee and Nurroo to administer poison to Colonel Phayre." In the proclamation of deposition, on the other hand, it is declared that, "the Commissioners being divided in opinion, Her Majesty's Government have not based their decision on the inquiry or report of the Commission, nor have they assumed that the result of the inquiry has been to prove the truth of the imputations against his Highness." The Government of India has a "decided opinion" that the guilt of the Gaikwar is proved; but Her Majesty's Government do not assume the truth of the imputations against him. It has been observed, it seems, in India that the latter document is drawn up in the name of the Queen's Government, whereas the former is in the name of the Indian Government; but it would be an additional element of confusion which we cannot anticipate, if the Home Government should deliberately proclaim that it takes a different view of the result of the Commission from that taken by the Viceroy. If the language of the Government be thus inconsistent, its conduct appears not less so. The letter which Serjeant Ballantine quoted on Monday, addressed by Lord Northbrook to the Gaikwar on the 25th of last November, the final attempt at poisoning Colonel Phayre having been made on the 9th, fully confirmed the engagement which had been made with his Highness to allow him a sufficient period to reform his administration, and, in order to afford him every opportunity he should require, announced the appointment of Sir Lewis Pelly in the place of Colonel Phayre. At the trial, moreover, Sir Lewis Pelly stated that, so far as he was aware, "his Highness was most desirous of reforming his administration." If this were the case, and if the truth of the special charge made against the Gaekwar could not be assumed, it would seem he was in exactly the same position as when Lord Northbrook wrote the friendly letter of the 25th of November. If it cannot be assumed that the Gaekwar was proved before the Commission to have been guilty of poisoning, it certainly cannot be assumed that he was proved before them incapable of reforming his mode of government. Yet Her Majesty's Government denounce, in their Proclamation, "his notorious misconduct, his gross misgovernment of the State, and his evident incapacity to carry into effect the necessary reforms," and proceed, accordingly, to depose him at once, without permitting the period of grace to expire. If the Gaekwar's incapacity was so evident, it is to be regretted that the responsibility of deposing him was not boldly assumed long ago. As it is, the Government appears in the position of engaging itself to one course of action in November, and then, without being able to assume the truth of the only circumstance which has arisen to alter the situation, withdrawing from its engagement in the April following.

The proceeding wears, beyond doubt, a most perplexing aspect, and if any circumstances can be stated which would explain it, they ought to be promptly made public. The Native Indian papers, it will have been seen while admitting that the Gaikwar has practically brought his troubles on himself, are at the same time keen to discern the weakness of the course followed by the Government. There are indications also that the summary manner in which not merely the Gaikwar himself, but his reputed natural heir, the son of Luxmeebai, has been set aside awakens surprise and some distrust. It may well be that inquiry would disprove the title of this boy to considered the Gaikar's legitimate son, but, in the absence of any such investigation, it does not seem to follow that because the Gaikwar himself is guilty his crime should be visited on his descendants. Here, again, it is difficult not to suppose that some State reasons have operated which are apparent, and the sooner such difficulties are cleared up the better—

LORD NORTHBROOK AND THE GAEKWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—Now that the whole case, with the opinions of the Court of Inquiry, is before the public, I ask the favour to make one or two remarks on the policy of Lord Northbrook.

In the first place, those who accuse him of a "blunder of the worst description" have never yet suggested a course free from objections and preferable, to the one pursued. Since the report of the English Commissioners, it may be taken as proved that an attempt was made by some one on the life of Her Majesty's Representative at the Court of the Gaekwar of Baroda. The first evidence received by the Viceroy with the report of Colonel Phayre threw the gravest suspicion on the Gaekwar. What was the Viceroy to do? He could not ignore the accusation and leave Colonel Phayre to be poisoned at leisure, nor could he recall him and send another Resident without some certain knowledge to guide his future dealings with the Gaekwar. Before acting he ordered a Court of Inquiry, composed of three Europeans, with the Chief Justice of Bengal as President; to these were added three natives of India, distinguished for rank and intelligence, and of a caste most favourable to the accused.

The appointment and composition of this Court were known and discussed in England and India some time before it met. Then advice might have been given and a wiser course suggested. This was the time for friendly criticism, but no one called out "Here's a great blunder going to be committed; why does not the Viceroy do so-and-so instead of appointing this fatal inquiry?"

Then came the evidence, and the rumour that the members of the Court were divided in opinion; that the Europeans all agreed that the Gaekwar was guilty the natives that he was innocent, or at least that his guilt was not proved. Then the chorus opened; then we were all wise and ready to blame Lord Northbrook even before his Proclamation, and the Proclamation of Deposition has met with the same fate. Yet even now, and with full knowledge, his opponents have not said what they would have done when the accusation was first made, or what course they would have adopted when the result of the inquiry was known.

It was a difficult case, and one from which credit could be gained by the Indian Government neither by use of its strong hand nor by delay or contemptuous indifference and neglect. As the result will be no encouragement to native Rulers to set the warping of the Paramount Power at defiance, so neither will it give just grounds of complaint that the Queen's promise to the Princes of India has been broken. What is still more important, a population of millions will be well governed instead of being oppressed by a debauched and degraded tyrant.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

W. G. ROMAINE, late Judge-Advocate-General of India.

The Priory, Old Windsor, May 24.

THE GUIKWAR OF BARODA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES.")

SIR,—Although the following letter was proved in the course of the Baroda inquiry, it does not appear to have met with the attention which I think it deserves.

It will be remembered that on the 24 of November 1874, the Gaikwar forwarded a khareeta to the Viceroy containing an elaborate complaint of Colonel Phayre. The letter in question is the answer. It is dated from Fort William, November 25, 1874, and is addressed to the Gaikwar. It is in the following words:—

"My Honoured and Valued Friend,—I have received through the Bombay Government your Highness's khareeta dated the 24 of November, 1874. I deem it unnecessary to discuss with your Highness the reasons you have given for desiring a change in the Baroda Residency, but, after a careful consideration of the circumstances that have taken place, and moreover, in pursuance of the determination of the Government of India to afford your Highness every opportunity of inaugurating a new system of administration with success, I have made arrangements to deputa an office of high rank and wide experience in political affairs to be the representative of the British Government at your Highness' Court.

"Accordingly, I have appointed Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., my Agent for Rajpootana, to be my Agent for Baroda, and he will present this khareeta to your Highness.

"In giving your Highness the great advantages of the advice and assistance of an officer of such high distinction, who has filled important political functions with great ability and to my entire satisfaction, I have now done everything in my power to aid your Highness in the efforts which, I am glad to be informed by the khareeta under reply, are being made to reform the administration of your Highness's territories, in consequence of the khareeta I addressed to your Highness on the 25th of July, 1874.

"I shall await with anxiety the reports which I shall receive from Sir Lewis Pelly from times to time of the progress of the measures which your Highness is taking with this object.

"I beg to express the high consideration I entertain for your Highness, and to subscribe myself your High ness' and sincere friend. "NORTHBROOK."

I subjoin an extract from the evidence of Sir Lewis Pelly given upon the inquiry:—

"As far as I am aware, his Highness was most desirous of reforming his administration."

It is not necessary to make any comments upon the above letter, taken in conjunction with Sir Lewis Pelly's evidence. I wish that the space that could be accorded to me in the columns of a newspaper would enable me to deal not only with the breach of faith on the part of the Viceroy towards the Gaikwar, but also with the grounds upon which the Government profess to believe in his guilt of the charges made against him. I shall, through other channels, endeavour to show the English public how unjustly and cruelly he has been treated. I trust you will consider the subject of the above letter worthy of a space in your paper, and remain, Sir, obiently yours,

Temple, May 23. WILLIAM BALLANTINE.

THE DERBY.

(*The Times.*)

EPSOM RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

IF the presence of Royalty and an attendance more than usually distinguished, bright skies, and fresh breezes can give extra *eclat* to the festival, then the Derby of of 1875 will stand out conspicuous among all its predecessors, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson will feel that he has hardly been as felicitous as usual when he could find no other term than "cockney carnival and suburban saturnalia" to apply to our popular holyday. The Royal party, consisting of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Prince and Princess Christian, the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Louis of Hesse and Princess Alice, and a distinguished attendance, travelled by a special train from Victoria, under the personal superintendence of Mr. J. P. Knight, the General Manager of the Brighton Railway. They arrived at the Stand about 220, and had a most enthusiastic reception, the course being then in its most crowded state. Retiring for luncheon after taking a glance round, the Royal party returned to the balcony just as the first Derby candidate, the Repentance colt, was seen coming out of the Paddock. The scene, then with the course cleared, and the vast multitude spread over the Downs from Tattenham Corner to the Warren, and from the Paddock to the road, is sufficiently striking even to eyes sated with crowds and spectacles of every kind. The distinguished visitors gazed at it with evident interest, and we must here compliment the Police, under the command of Colonel Pearson, assisted by Superintendent Mott and Inspectors Denning, Edie, Robinson, Fraser, and Horsley, upon the wonderful rapidity with which the course was cleared. It is one of the sights of Epsom, and not the least remarkable one.

A Derby without incident would be a Derby without precedent. If a favourite does not accidentally break down, he goes amiss, meets with an accident or some other misfortune to which racing flesh is heir. Last year Lord Falmouth's chances of winning a second Derby were blasted by the injury Atlantic received in his journey from Newmarket to Epsom. The news that reached London at the latter end of last week that Camballo was coughing created consternation, and though there was a disposition to treat his ailment as the whim of a spoilt darling it indicated otherwise. It is true Camballo somewhat recovered his position yesterday, and bookmakers were more chary in their offers, though his gallop in the morning had made him nearly as many foes as friends. Galopin kept very fresh in the market, despite the hostile criticisms on his training, and Claremont and the Repentance colt were about equal third favourites, if 10 to 1 bar two could be called a third favourite's price. This morning, however, there was a demonstration in favour of Balfe, about whom 8 to 1 was taken before the flag fell. The performances of the various candidates have been so recently reviewed in these columns that we need not dwell further on them now, but proceed at once to the most agreeable spot on Epsom Downs, the Paddock.

The Paddock, however, is not quite what it was, and beyond the curiosity caused by Camballo's appearance and the admiration excited by Jack Adams, who was about the best-looking horse there, there was not much excitement. Camballo, there was no doubt, looked a little "off," and his two stable companions—Garterly Bell and the Repentance colt—were deficient in quality. Ely of Naples, a well bred enough (he is a son of Macaroni and Fair-water) and good-looking enough to win two or three Derby's, would have been better, perhaps, for more work, and Balfe, though admired by everybody, was small for a Derby horse. There were doubts as to his staying. Claremont is a grand looking son of Blair Athol, and of the outside division Seymour and Woodlands commanded most favour. In the gallops Camballo went "short," and Galopin, whose temper is not reliable, "pulled" and gallop at all, but was saddled at the Warren, and then ridden, led by his stable companion Delay to the post. There were three breaks away, and it was about 20 minutes past 2 o'clock when Mr. Savage, who for was assisted by Major Dixon, lowered his flag. The colours of Fareham were first seen in advance, attended by Seymour and Breechloader, and the second of these took up the running as they came through the furzes, the last two being Camballo and Gilbert. Coming round the corner the the green jacket of Prince Batthyany was seen coming to the front, and at the road he took the lead. The race may be said to have been run from the furzes, for though Claremont on the retirement of Telescope took second place, followed by by the Repentance colt, Morris had only to sit still on Galopin, and when he dropped his hands the horse went in a very easy winner by a length. There was great and enthusiastic cheering, for, in addition to the, horse being a throughly public favourite, Prince Batthyany is one of the most popular members of what may be called the old school of racing men, and he is one, too, who has thought an honourable Turf career has not been highly favoured by fortune. To win the highest honours of a sportsman's ambition is to such a man more than the rich stakes or the money he may have backed his horse to win. So the cheers as Morris on Galopin returned to scale were loud, and Prince Batthyany was fain to leave the weighing-room by a back door to escape from the congratulations of the crowd.

Camballo was never in the race and it was evident that he was throughly amiss. Fecabam, Earl of Dartrey, and Balfe were done with soon after they had got half-a mile, but Bay of Naples, Temple Bar and Garterley Bell ran well, and the first-named will doubtless on day run better. The time was 2 min 47 sec, but we confess we attach little importance to that test.

The Epsom Town Plate (handicapped) of 100 sovereigns for 3 year olds and upwards; winners extra. About 5 furlongs.

Mr. H. Bird's The Ghost, by Suffool—F 2 10lb, 3 years, 6st. 10lb. (inc. 7lb. ex.), (Rossiter) 1
Mr. I Bates's b h by Saccharometer—Miss Fanny, 4 yrs, 7st. (Newhouse) 2
Count F. de Lagrange's Eve, 4 yrs, 7st. 8lb, (Morbey) ... 3
Lord Bradford's Posthumus, 3 yrs, 6st. 13lb. (F. Archer) 4
Mr. Grainger's Miss, Manfield, 6 yrs, 7st 6lb. (Lane) ... 5

Betting.—15 to 8 on the Ghost.

Eve held a slight lead for a few strides, when she was headed by the favourite who came on with a clear lead, and won hands down by half-a-dozen lengths with the others pulling up as they ran past the post.

The Ninety-sixth Derby Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. for 3yr olds colts 8st 10lbs and fillies, 8st 5lb. About a mile and a half. 199 subs.

Prince Batthyany's Galopin, by Vedette—lying
Duchess (Morris) 1
Lord Aylesford's Claremont (Maidment) 2
Lord Falmouth's Repentance colt (F Archer) ... 3
Lord Falmouth's Garterly Bell (R Jeffery)... ... 4
Prince Soltykoff's Balfe (T Cannon)... 5
Mr W S Cartwright's The Bay of Naples (Custance) 0
Lord Fitzwilliam's Brecchloader (F Webb)... ... 0
Mr Vyner's Casabello (J Osborne)... 0
Lord Aylesford's Telescope (Glover)... 0
Mr H Savile's Earl of Dartery (W Platt) 0
Mr John Watson's Fecabam (Constable) 0
Mr F E Brace's Fareham (T Osborne) 0
Count F de Lagrange's Gilbert (Fordham)... ... 0
Count F de Lagrange's Punch (Carver) 0
Mr G Bowles's Lord Berners (Parry) 0
Mr Joseph Dawson's Seymour (G Wood) 0
Lord Ailesbury's Temple Bar (T Challoner) ... 0
Mr Swindell's Woodlands (J Goater)... 0

Betting.—2 to 1 agst Galopin, 100 to 12 agst Balfe, 9 to 1 agst Camballo, 100 to 8 agst Repentance colt, 100 to 7 each agst Claremont and Bay of Naples, 20 to 1 agst Woodlands, 22 to 1 agst Temple Bar, 25 to 1 each agst Earl of Dartrey, Seymour and Breechlooder 30 to 1 agst Telescope, 33 to 1 agst Fareham, 66 to 1 each agst Lord Berners and Gilbert, and 100 to 1 each agst Garterly Bell and Punch.

Having performed their parade past the Royal Stand they then proceeded below the distance, cantered towards the Paddock, and were joined as they entered the valley by Galopin, who was saddled at the Warren stables. At 3 the 18 runners reached the starter, and at the third attempt the signal was lowered, and the race commenced by Fareham, on the right of his horses, taking up the running, which, however, he resigned to Seymour, after they had proceeded a hundred yards, the pair being followed by Telescope, Breechloader, Temple Bar, Balfe, Repentance colt, and Garterly Bell in a body, to whom succeeded Bay of Naples, Galopin, Claremont, Earlerton, and Earl of Dartrey at the head of the next division, with Gilbert, Camballo, and Lord Berners in the rear. In these positions they ran through the furzes, but on entering the old course Breechloader became second and, with Bay of Naples and Temple Bar on his right, followed the leader down the hill, and these were closely attended by Telescope, Fareham, Lord Berners, Camballo, and Claremont, to half way down the hill. Here Galopin, who had been pulling over his horses, was seen threading his way through them, and as they made the turn at Latteuham Corner he drew up on the extreme right, and on the retirement of Seymour and Breechloader as they crossed the road he was left in possession of the lead. At the same time Claremont drew into the place just vacated by his stable companion, and became the immediate attendant of Galopin on the left, while Lord Falmouth's pair were seen on the lower ground, followed by Temple Bar, Balfe, and Bay of Naples; but long before the distance was reached the result was a foregone conclusion, as no sooner had Morris indulged his horse with his head than a shot to the front and literally cantered home the winner by a length; a bad third, Garterly Bell being placed fourth a neck in advance of Seymour fifth; Temple Bar sixth, Punch seventh, Bay of Naples eighth, Balfe ninth, Earl of Dartrey tenth, Gilbert 11th, Earleston 12th, Camballo 13th, and Woodlands next with Breechloader, and Fareham walking in, with Telescope, who did not pass the post, the last. Time by Bensons chronograph, 2min. 42sec. Time last year, 2min. 40sec.

DEPARTURE OF THE ARCTIC SHIPS.

(*Times*, May 23.)

YESTERDAY the Arctic Exhibition at Portsmouth loosed; to-day the sledges, tents, and other gear will be taken and stowed on board. The Alert and Discovery, with their escorts, will, according to Admiralty arrangements, sail from Portsmouth harbour on their Polar Expedition at 12 30 at noon to-morrow (Saturday). Great preparations are being made for this event at Portsmouth. The day will be observed there as a general holiday, it being the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday. There will be a grand review of the garrison troops on Southsea-common, together with firing of Royal salutes from the men-of-war, ironclads, &c., in the harbour and at Spithed. The whole of the troops in the garrison—some 5,000 strong—will be paraded on the Common, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G., and after firing a *feu de joie*, they will be formed in line along the beach for the purpose of according the Arctic crews a parting cheer as they pass along the channel to the Spithouy. An inspection of the Arctic ships will be made by the Lords of the Admiralty to-morrow morning. Their Lordships will arrive at Portsmouth from Victoria by an early special train on that morning. Special arrangements are being made by the railway companies for cheap trains to Portsmouth to morrow. A special cheap fast train will run from London-bridge at 8 15 a.m., arriving at Portsmouth at 11 a.m. The tickets by this train being available to-return from Portsmouth the arme day or on any day and by any train, according to class, up to the following Tuesday. We are asked to state that the ordinary trains will leave London for Victoria at 11 a.m. will not be run in consequence of the earlier time fixed for the departure of the Arctic ships.

A commodious paddle steamer will leave the Victoria pier, Portsmouth, at a quarter to 12, and accompany the Arctic ships a short distance to sea, returning to Portsmouth during the same afternoon. Tickets for this steamer will be issued with the railway tickets at London-bridge station, or at the West-end general office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and as the accommodation will be limited an early application for tickets, both for train and steamer, is suggested.

The Alert and the Discovery will be accompanied as far as Disco, on the western coast of Greenland, by the Valorous steam frigate. According to present arrangements, the Valorous will sail out of harbour this evening, and will anchor for the night at Southend. She is very heavily laden, both below and on the upper deck, with stores, and her drought of water is so great that the floats on her paddle-wheels have been reefed, to prevent the resistance of backwater, and the scuppers on her sides have had to be protected by planing to prevent the water penetrating. The Valorous will return from Disco about the middle of July. At the instance of the Royal Society, Dr. Gwyn Jeffreys, F.R.S., goes in her with Mr. Herbert Carpenter as his assistant, for the purpose of dredging and sounding in Baffin Sea and from Cape Farewell homewards. This part of the expedition is intended to supplement that of the Challenger in the exploration of the North Atlantic sea bed.

THE SUNDAY OPENING OF PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

THE Home Secretary received a very numerous deputation yesterday, including some score of members of Parliament of both political parties, to urge upon him to bring in or give Government support to a measure for reepealing the Act under which the Brigton Aquarium has been closed on Sundays. Mr. Cross was told that the Act encouraged informers to bring actions, not only against the places of amusement which were opened on Sundays, but against others; the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway being fined in penalties amounting to £10,000 for having advertised "cheap trains to Brigton," with a foot-note that the "Aquarium opened on Sunday, admission 6d.," and the *Daily News* and *Daily Telegraph* being liable for £5,000 each for having inserted the advertisement. The Home Secretary asked how these amounts were made up. Mr. Ashbury replied that the railway company was liable for the insertion of each advertisement, and each newspaper was liable. He added that if the law had been given contrary, that all the piers and gardens must close, and Battersea Park as well, for there a band played on Sunday, and a charge of a penny was made for programmes. Besides this the law applied equally to the three fashionable Sunday resorts—the Horticultural, the Botanical, and the Zoological Gardens. Mr. Cross said he had a legal opinion that the law did not apply to these three gardens—the Horticultural, the Botanical, and the Zoological. Mr. Ashbury said he had been advised differently. In his reply Mr. Cross said he sympathized with the rational enjoyment of Sunday, but the deputation must bear in mind that he had only to hold up his hand and he would at once be swiled upon by another deputation equally numerous and influential, and urge upon him the opposite view of the question. He added—"I quite believe that the extent of this Act as it now stands on the Statute Book is not what it was when originally brought in by Bishop Porteous. It was originally intended to be confined to London and Westminster as far as the preamble concerned, but in passing throug Parliament it was charged in its scope and sense. Some remarks have been made to the effect that it is not enforced, which is unknown, because, several institions, to my knowledge, have had their regulations carefully drawn for the express purpose of avoiding the liability which they might otherwise be under from this Act of Parliament. Something also has been said about the Horticultural and other gardens in the parks. I have been advised certainly that the Act does not apply to the Horticultural Gardens, Botanical Gardens, or the Zoological Gardens; nor do I believe that it applies to places carried on even like Cremorne Gardens; and certainly it has not been put in force. I know poor people who attend Battersea Park and other places of the same kind. I regret very much the peculiar form of the trial which has been held, because it has not really told us what is the actual meaning of the Act of Parliament. I regret with the Brighton people that they do not know whether they become liable from the simple payment of money or from looking at the fishes. The judgment of the judges who decided the case seems to turn more on the bench, the lawyers and the clerks, than on anything else. I should like very much to see that question tried by the Brighton Aquarium Company, or by others, as a friendly suit, whether the Act does apply to the legitimate purposes of the Aquarium. It has been said that a number persons are open to heavy penalties by this decision, but no one has alluded to the fact that all these penalties are entirely in my power, for I have power to remit them." Mr. Brewer, the legal advicer of the Brighton Railway Company, demurred to this statement, and said that the money could be recovered under an action for debt; but Mr. Cross said he was advised that he had power under a special Act of Parliament; he did not pretend, however, to be giving a legal opinion. "In the meantime," he continued, "all I can say is that I shall consult my colleagues on the matter. We will take advice, and very shortly answer my friend, Sir George Bowyer, giving our opinion in the House of Commons."—*Pall Mall Budget*, May 28.

THE CHINESE INVASION AT COOKTOWN.

THE correspondent of the *Sydney Morning Herald* writes on April 25 as follows, concerning the influx of Chinese into Cooktown, in Northern Queensland:—

The last few weeks in Cooktown have been pregnant with events. The most important of any incident in the history of this port—the arrival of the Chinese immigrants direct from China in swarms—stands out prominently as the chief item of interest, and the possible cause of much future good or evil to the colony.

This immigration has simply upset the equipoise which distinguish it from any previous Mongolian rush in colonial history. Cooktown is situated so near the great ports that empty out their surplus coolies into neighbouring countries, the facilities for reaching the gold-field are so unusual, the expense is so comparatively slight, that, apart from other considerations, it is small wonder that John Chinaman is hurrying here, with his stick and baskets filled with pots and pans, as fast as he can. The whole secret of the matter is that certain Chinese merchants in Hong Kong and Canton have excited the cupidity of their countrymen by the most extravagant accounts of the riches of the Palmer. Placards announcing the astounding fact that gold paved the highways of Cooktown—that men picked up nuggets of fabulous size at the diggings as easily as a schoolboy picks up shells on the beach—were paraded in the streets; a fever seized on the swarming populations who daily bread each other for a bare subsistence in these great Eastern ports; the required excitement was obtained, and then step in the Chinese merchants—charterers of steamers to the El Dorado, and shippers of produce sufficient to feed all they could induce to emigrate. The arrival of the mail steamer Singapore, with 470 passengers, followed the same evening by the Adria, with about 600 more, was our first intimation of the new and certainly unexpected rush to our port. Since then we have had 1,200 in the steamers Namoa and Egeria, and the Somerset brings tidings that we may very soon expect three steamships crowded with passengers, that were laid on for Cooktown prior to the departure of the last two from Hong Kong. At the present time there cannot be far short of 5,000 Chinese on the gold-field; and so far as it is possible to judge of events future by events past, the number will shortly be double that figure. As to the feeling here with regard to the Chinese, it is, with the exception of a few interested parties, decidedly hostile to their admission. Meetings were held to discuss the question, and pass resolutions adverse to the action of the Government in permitting such an influx. A deal of "tall talk" was indulged in, and under all the depressory motions to the head of the Cabinet in Brisbane on the question, there was an ugly undercurrent of threat. Possible collisions were spoken of, imbroglios hinted at, and one outspoken individual openly expressed his opinion that, if Government would not prevent their presumed enemies landing here, "the diggers who had protected themselves from the blacks could do so from the 'Chinkies,' and that the Government, when too late, might discover that more than the ruin of Lambing-flat could do a rollup when their interests were touched." Meetings were since held in Brisbane, and at the Palmer the popular feeument is very great. And yet all this outcry is raised idly and to no purpose. That the Chinaman will get gold and make a living where a white man—even if he were a Scotchman—would starve is an acknowledged fact. Apart from this, I maintain that the Palmer is peculiarly fitted for a Chinese gold-field. The climate and the hardships of the Heing are much less deterrent to the Chinaman than the European digger. He is in his own zone—under the same climatic provisions that he was born to. To him the heat that thins the blood and fevers the brain and unstrings the nerve of the inhabitants of a colder climate is but an accustomed and genial warmth. He is not choked by the dust—has he not learned to endure it in the stifling streets of Canton? The burning sun does not dry his skin, and parch his throat, and sap his strength; but invigorates his tropic nature, and enables him to toil on, either carrying stores on his back to an extent that would kill a white man, or delving and cradling from morning till night. The white man thinks less than 5d wt. a day sheer loss of time. John thinks it a fortune, and is content to work hard and patiently for much less. See the incoming palmer men. How the flesh has left their bones, how gaunt and haggard, yellow-eyed and aged, they are—with all the spring and elasticity of their constitutions gone with the fresh red and white of their national complexion. They have got gold, may be—ay! and what is far more important, they have drunk deep of the Palmer Pestilence, and carry with them the seeds that will ripen into disease; they have lived 10 years in one. This is no overdrawn picture—the last few months have been pregnant with disease and death. The digger's race rush to the Norman by and Leura opened up a fresh fever stricken field, and scores have only been purchasers of death when they brought their stores for the "New Rush." The country upon the heads of the rivers have proved peculiarly unhealthy, and the number of sick and dying who have sought relief in our hospital is exceptionally large. The Chairman, however, seems to keep his health well where we dwindle and die; and I see no reason to doubt that he will eventually occupy by far the greater portion of the extensive fields of the Palmer. The Palmer diggings, unless at the first of the rushes, do not yield large individual returns; the aggregate yield is large, but few individuals have received more than 2000z. or 300z. And though there are large areas of unworked and comparatively unprospected ground, yet the "eyes, of the field have been undoubtedly picked out when Laura and Sandy and M'Leod's and Stony Creeks were worked out. The European would not subsist upon such returns, nor will he work ground that yields less than about 1oz. per day, unless he is extremely pressed for temporary subsistence. On the other hand, the Chinaman works longer and more persistently than the white digger, if he does not work with the same fire and vigour, and is satisfied with 1dwt. of gold more easily than a European with 1oz.; and though it is quite true that he occupies the ground abandoned by white men, to their eventual exclusion in case of ill-luck further afield, yet it seems a sad waste to leave wealth useless and unused in the earth because white men can only turn their attention to it when other speculations fail. To urge against them that they are not settlers or colonists is no argument at all; but one digger out of a thousand ever comes a settler on the soil, and not one out of ten thousand will ever be so in this part of the colony. In fact, experience here shows us that the first thing a digger does on making a pile is to go south by the very first boat; nor his he at all likely to return unless compelled by dissipation or improvidence. A few successful diggers settle here in business, but none of them would admit for a moment that they do so for any other object than that of getting enough to retire "south" on. In fact, no European would settle here from choice—the climate is bad, and his instincts warn him to leave it. There is, in my opinion, no more chance of Northern Queensland be coming settled with a permanent European population than there is of British India. What action the Government may take in the matter is as yet uncertain, but it will most probably be the middle course of hampering the importation of Chinamen by restrictions and severe sanitary laws and police regulations.

It comes somewhat ungracefully from the digger class of men—as a rule, the least addicted to permanent settlement, the most nomade, and too often the most spendthrift and improvident of their gains of any class in the community—that the two most important reasons they urge against the free admission of Chinese blood are the points in which they themselves show as a general rule to the worst advantage; and these are the charges of non-settlement in the country and the vicious habits of the Chinese—notably gambling and opium). I wonder how many diggers on the Palmer have not lost and won hundreds of times at poker, euchre, or may be with the dice-box or betting-book; and how many do not go in for periodical sprees. I fancy the list would be a small one. I do not think that the immigration will stop here for some time. That serious complications will most likely arise in the field is feared by many—whether their fears are groundless or not the sequel will show. At any rate, there is for some time to come room enough for us all, without the white man being crowded out. Of course, my remarks only refer to the alluvial workings.

In Cooktown business has been unsually brisk. The Chinamen have been buying all before them, and from landed property to the long-handled shovels, their influence and capital have made themselves felt. One of them bought the Captain Cook Hotel for £800 cash, and various other large and valuable properties have passed into their hands. Several of the large firms of Chinese merchants in Canton and Hong Kong have sent representatives here, and there are a great many large and handsome stores being erected in various parts of the town for these firms. Several new stores and residences have been built, and the town wears a busy and prosperous aspect. The Roman Catholic Church and presbytery have been completed; and a large sum has been collected for the erection of a new church for the Episcopalian denomination, which promises to be a little more ornamental than the majority of the unsightly barn-like structures that indicate the initiatory steps of a town in a new settlement. A new court-house is being erected, and much needed it is in such a litigious place as Cooktown.

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

By appointment to Her Majesty the Queen.
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
H. I. M. the Sultan of Turkey.
H. late I.M. Napoleon III., and
The R. H. the Lord Mayor of the City of London.

FETES! ILLUMINATIONS! REJOICING!

Ball Rooms & Gardens Illuminated & Decorated.
TENTS, TEMPORARY ROOMS AND BANQUETING HALLS Erected.
ILLUMINATION LAMPS IN OIL OR GAS IN EVERY COLOUR.
J. DEFRIES AND SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, FOUNTAINS WALL and BILLIARD LIGHTS, and the PATENT PRISMATIC CRYSTAL ILLUMINATIONS, for Gas, Oil and Kerosine.
J. DEFRIES & SONS—(THE ROYAL VISIT)—Beg to offer their immediate services to the AUTHORITIES in the TOWNS and CITIES in the INDIAN EMPIRE who may wish to give expression of their Loyalty by ILLUMINATING and DECORATING their TOWNS, STREETS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c., on the OCCASION OF THE VISIT OF HER THE PRINCE OF WALES.
J. DEFRIES & SONS—(THE ROYAL VISIT)—had the honour of carrying out the ENTIRE ARRANGEMENT IN THE CITY OF LONDON OF THE DECORATIONS AND ILLUMINATION on the PUBLIC THANKSGIVING DAY, FOR THE RECOVERY OF H R H THE PRINCE OF WALES AS WELL AS FOR H R H STATE VISITS TO ALMOST EVERY TOWN IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
J. DEFRIES & SONS—(THE ROYAL VISIT)—were also appointed to carry out the ILLUMINATIONS AND DECORATIONS, BOTH IN RUSSIA & ENGLAND, ON THE OCCASION OF THE MARRIAGES of their R H's the DUKE OF EDINBURGH and the GRAND DUCHESS Marie Alexandrowna of Russia.
SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES prepared TO SUIT ANY BUILDING, STREET or GARDEN, for the carrying out of the ENTIRE DECORATIONS and ILLUMINATIONS, either with GAS or OIL, combining among the novelties the BEAUTIFUL ELECTRIC LIGHTS and the PATENT PRISMATIC CRYSTAL ILLUMINATION TO ANY DESIGN. THE PRINCE OF WALES' PLUME, MOTTOES, DEVICES, MONOGRAMS, MOTTOES, SHIELDS, LAURELS, CROWNS, &c., &c.
FLAGS, TROPHIES, VENETIAN MASTS and FLORAL DECORATIONS in every variety. CHINESE LANTERNS and VARIEGATED ILLUMINATION LAMPS in every Colour, for GAS or OIL.
Experienced men sent out, and LETTERS REPLIED to by TELEGRAPH if desired.
EARLY ORDERS ARE SOLICITED TO INSURE ATTENTION. THESE SHOULD BE SENT IMMEDIATELY.
WORKS—LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM.
Principal Depôt and Show Rooms—147, HOUNDSDITCH five minutes' walk from Bank of England, London.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATIONS OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the acrid principle of mercurial course."—*Sir H. Marsh.*
The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two adimates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London
Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

FRAUD
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta